DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 23 1889
RECEIVED.

205

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack as directed. See Nos 839 & 846.
APR 24 1889

11916
1648
E.M.S

No 852.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 16th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

85

China

Charles Denby

March 16. 1889

August 31. 1889

852 - 954

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

205

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No.

Subject.

The Empress' gifts

Synopsis.

A full account of the transaction and the reasons given for which Mr. Denby refused them.

No 852.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 16th 1889.

To the Honorable

Thomas F. Bayard

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have learned that a telegram has been sent by the Foreign Office to the Chinese Minister at Washington, touching my refusal to accept certain gifts lately tendered to me individually by the Empress. I do not accurately know the contents of this telegram, but I have incidentally

Heard

heard that the members of the Foreign Office are very angry over my refusal to accept these gifts, and have wired their minister to procure you to intervene in some manner either to order me to accept them, or to accept them yourself on the part of the Government of the United States.

As to my accepting them, the law (Sec. 1751 R.S. U.S) and the Personal Instructions of the Department (sections 67 and 68) are so explicit that no question can arise on the necessity, or the propriety, of my refusing them when tendered to me for my own use.

Brit

But whether they may or may not, with propriety be accepted by the Government to be placed in a museum, or some other public place, is for you to determine. To assist you in arriving at a conclusion on this latter point, I deem it proper to review the matter carefully.

In my despatch, No. 839, of the 5th inst., I sent you a copy of the decree in which the giving of these presents originated. This is a decree of the Empress Regent, made before Her retirement, and while she was sole ruler of China. It will be noted that the gifts are offered as coming from the

Empress

Empress, to the foreign ministers individually and by name.

My despatch No 846, of the 10th inst, will have informed you that I did, on the 6th inst,, in compliance with Sec. 68 of the Personal Instructions, unofficially notify the Yamên, that : "under the law of my country I am unable to accept gifts from any foreign government". In order to avoid apparent discourtesy I begged them to see that no gifts were offered me.

I did not when they arrived immediately refuse to receive them from the underlings who brought them, because I knew that this refusal would be

Considered

considered an indignity and feared that it might lead to a disturbance. But, after keeping them one day, to let the matter die out a little, I returned them in the most respectful manner by six or eight bearers in their official uniforms and with a letter expressing my thanks, but reiterating the impossibility of my accepting them.

The following is an accurate description of the gifts:

(1º) A Ju-i, or sceptre, of black wood mounted with white jade, engraved with symbolic characters and enclosed in a plain black wood box about 36 inches long.

By

By Chinese custom the presentation of a Ju-i conveys the wishes of the sender for the fulfillment of all the desires of the recipient. The Chinese characters ju-i (如意) literally translated, mean "agreeable to your wishes" or as you like it.

(2°) A square glass covered case about 20×20 inches and 4 inches high containing embroidered articles as follows: a tobacco pouch, a pouch for containing betel-nut, a fan case, a spectacle case, a purse, a pair of pouches for miscellaneous articles, a watch case a small box for ornaments, all these being articles worn at the belt of a well-dressed

Chinaman

(3°) Four bolts of figured satin, white, blue, brown and yellow, 30 inches wide and containing about 45 ft. each. These are tribute satin made at the imperial looms at Su-chow. They also are contained in a glass case, which, as well as the case last mentioned, is lined with the imperial yellow and surmounted with the character Lei, prosperity.

My colleagues have all accepted these gifts in some form. The British Minister says he cannot accept them for himself but will take the order of his government as to what to do with them.

It is understood that the other Ministers have all accepted them, but some of them may possibly <u>now</u> give them to some public institution. My conduct has been criticized here because I did not retain them and report the matter to you and take your orders. But such a course did not strike me as proper.

The gifts were intended for me, and not for my government. If, when they were sent to me, the Yamēn having full knowledge of the law of my country, it had been stated that, if I could not accept them for myself, I should

Conclusion

tender them to my government, I would have retained them to await your orders.

My position would even then have been embarrassing because it would have gone out to the world that I had accepted these presents.

As I look at the question, it is for the Chinese Government now to divert, if it pleases, these gifts from their original personal purpose and make them an international affair. It is not for me to take the initiative, especially in view of the last clause in Art VII of the Treaty of 1858 which says "no present, under any pretext

or

"or form whatever, shall ever
"be demanded of the United
"States by China, or of China
"by the United States."

As far as it lay in
my purview to decide the
question, I did decide that
by no act of mine, either for
myself personally or on the part
of my government, should the
policy of not receiving gifts be
weakened by a precedent. The
Chinese Government is too apt
to imagine that mere courtesies
may take the place of substantial
compliance with the treaties, or
international usage. In this
very case, instead of inviting
the Foreign Ministers to be present

at

at the Emperor's wedding, and instead of inviting us to a dinner at the imperial palace, we are entertained at a banquet at the Foreign Office, and these presents are tendered to us to soothe our ruffled feelings. I accepted the invitation to the banquet, of which a description was sent you in my despatch No 845 of the 8th inst, but I did not feel called on to go any further.

I recognize that my friends of the Yamên are in a difficult position and, except at the sacrifice of my own view of my duty, I would gladly extricate

them

them therefrom.

The Empress proposed to decorate all the Ministers. She was told that some of the Ministers could not accept decorations. She was then advised that presents might be given.

Having given this erroneous advice the members of the Yamên are in a quandary. If the Empress learns that her presents were refused by me she will be indignat at her own advisers. They dare not let her know it.

I have thus given as complete a history as I can of this transaction and await your instructions.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 2 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 8 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject, awaiting arrival of gifts, &
File. MAY 3 1889

No 853. May 6 1889
Ack'd ✓

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 17th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Empress' presents.

Synopsis.

Confirms telegram directing acceptance of above presents.

Presents received from Foreign Office and will be forwarded to Department.

No 853.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 17th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram of the 15th instant, received at 20 minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday, as follows:

"You will receive and
"forward to the Department
"Emperor's present application
"to accept with the consent
"of Congress will be made

(s'g'd) Blaine"

Upon

upon receipt thereof, I at once notified the Tsung-li Yamên that I had received an order from you by telegraph to accept, on the part of the Government of the United States, the said presents, and that if they were delivered to me I would take pleasure in forwarding them to you.

At a little after noon today the presents were brought to this Legation. I received them and will have them properly boxed and sent to you as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Jr

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 2 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No 854.

Legation of the United States.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 2 1889

Peking, March 19th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The "Chinese Times" account of the Yamên dinner

One enclosure.

No 854.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 19th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, a clipping from the "Chinese Times" of the 16th inst., giving in a convenient form an account of the dinner, on the 7th instant, to the foreign ministers by the Tsung-li Yamên.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. as above.

inform us that he is pushing a chosen scheme, viz., a Peking University, under the auspices of Chancellor Fowler, D.D., LL.D., and with an endowment of $500,000; but how about this humanitarian scheme, this union-movement, for deaf mutes? Has even $50.00 been raised?

The medical prophet was wise. In these days of denominational pride, a union Committee of *one* was too stupendous,—is this not so? Who knows?

But perhaps we may yet hope for resuscitation. Let medical skill come to the rescue. Let Brother Crossett speak to us from Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Ningpo, Hangchow—or wherever he is in this Empire of sectarian conglomeration.

Who knows? Not I.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

Dinner at the Tsung-li Yamên.

In our paper of the 2nd March we published a translation of a decree of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Regent, dated the 22nd Feb., in which she, in highly laudatory terms, expresses her goodwill towards the Treaty Powers and their representatives in China, states her satisfaction with the good external relations of the Empire, and orders Prince Ching, the President of the Yamên, to prepare presents for the foreign Ministers in whose honour a banquet was to be given.

The day fixed for the banquet was Thursday, 7th March. A little before 12 the foreign Ministers, their First Secretaries of Legation and Chinese Secretaries, assembled in the reception room of the Tsung-li Yamên, and were received by Prince Ching and his colleagues with cordiality. The Chinese Ministers were in superb state robes, the other Chinese officials also, and the foreign Envoys and their suites were in full uniform. On tables in the room were laid the presents. Each foreign Envoy received a *ju hui*, a sceptre, made of hard wood, finely carved and inlaid with a large piece of jade. Each Envoy also received four rolls of heavy brocade of the Palace kinds, and a set of paraphernalia in embroidered satin for carrying a pipe, tobacco, &c.

Soon after mid-day the hosts and guests moved into the Banqueting Hall, erected in the courtyard or quadrangle of the Yamên, a substantial erection of wood, well finished, comfortable, suitably decorated, and warm; also well lit by glass windows. The floor was covered with red felt, over which a handsome and large foreign carpet was laid. The dimensions of the hall may be stated approximately as about 60 feet square, and 30 feet high. The walls had on them at intervals Chinese pictures and scrolls, and the whole aspect was bright, cheerful, and tasteful.

The arrangement was as follows:—Facing the north were nine tables, each slightly apart from its neighbour. At the centre table of all Prince Ching sat. At his left, the place of honour in China, were seated Mr. von Brandt, Minister of Germany, and *doyen* of the diplomatic body in Peking; Mr. Shioda, Japanese Minister; Mr. Rodriguez, Spanish Minister; and Mons. Lemaire, French Minister. At the right of the Prince were Col. Denby, Minister for United States; Sir John Walsham, British Minister; Mr. Coumany, Russian Minister; and Mons. Verhaege, Belgian Minister. Facing them were twelve tables, at which were seated Hsu Yung-i, Hsu Ming, Mr. Nagamara Tei, Sun Yü-wen, Hsi-chên Lao-wên, Mr. Vissière, Mr. Hillier, Fu Kun, Hsu Keng-shen, Mr. Cheshire, Marquis Tsêng, Liao Shu-ling, At four side tables, two at each end, were Mr. Ching, Mr. Fung, Mr. Chen, and Mr. Shu, Yamên Secretaries.

At the west side were seven tables for Messrs. Shismareff, Kleiménow, Jordan, Greville, Howard, Denby Junior, and Howard Martin. At the east side of the room were eight tables for Messrs. Baron von Ketteler, Baron von der Goltz, Imadate, Nakashima, Koumasaki, de Onis, Conde de Cartagena, and Mr. Bastide. And, finally, at the north wall were four tables for Messrs. Kang, Yuen, Lü, and Yü.

We find we have omitted to say that near to the foreign envoys four tables were placed, two on one side aed two opposite, for Messrs. de Marzal, Dr. Lenz, Mons. Michel, and Mr. Popoff.

The dinner had been prepared by the most renowned cooks of Peking, and, undoubtedly, was a triumph of Chinese culinary art. All dishes were good, and three or four superlatively excellent, especially a purée of chicken, sliced with leeks and sharks' fins. During the banquet green peas, French beans, and cucumbers, of excellent flavour and in fine condition, were served, grown in Peking forcing houses. Four kinds of Chinese wines were served, all of course, warmed, and there was a large and varied dessert of dried fruits, confectious, &c., and some curious Mongol cheese made from ewes' milk.

Soon after the guests were seated, Prince CHING rose, and in clear tones and abundant self-possession recited a speech in Chinese, which we translate thus:—We are entertaining your Excellencies at the banquet given at this Yamên to-day in obedience to the commands of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager. In the Decree in which these commands were promulgated allusion has been made to the close relations of friendship existing between China and foreign countries, and Her Majesty has referred in complimentary terms to the merits of your Excellencies here assembled. Not only do your Excellencies, I presume, attend this banquet with pleasurable feelings, but it is a source of extreme satisfaction to myself and to my colleagues, the Ministers of the Yamên, to entertain you as commanded by Her Majesty. The relations between China and foreign countries are now growing more intimate day by day, while trade is flourishing in a correspondingly satisfactory ratio. This happy state of things is attributable to the gracious merits and beneficent efforts of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager during the past thirty years, and the policy thus laid down will be sedulously followed by my August Sovereign in reverent obedience to the teachings of Her Majesty, thereby securing in our relations with foreign countries the blessings of continued prosperity and peace. The banquet that we are celebrating to-day is a token of the friendly relations that have existed between us for many years past, and is an augury of the perpetual maintenance of these friendly relations in the days to come, while the record of this auspicious gathering will find a place in the histories of foreign countries. On the tablet which is to be seen on the portals of this Yamên four characters are inscribed: *Chang Mai Shih Fu*—"May all prosperity attend Chinese and foreigners." The Banquet of this day renders this sentiment especially appropriate. I raise my glass in respectful salutation to the Emperors and Empresses, the Kings and Queens, and the Presidents of foreign nations. I wish them continuous prosperity and long life, and the blessings of peace and happiness to the peoples over whom they rule.

To this H.E. Mr. VON BRANDT, Minister of Germany, replied as follows:—It is in my quality of *doyen* of the diplomatic body that I have the honour and the privilege to express to your Highness the thanks of my colleagues and myself for the eloquent words with which, in the name of H.M. the Empress Dowager, you have proposed the health of the Sovereigns and Chiefs of Government of the Treaty Powers, and spoken of the friendly international relations of China, past, present, and future. The last few days have marked a very eventful epoch in the history of China, and of the dynasty which has done so much for the country. The Imperial marriage, the withdrawal of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager from the active duties of Government, and the assumption of the same by His Majesty the Emperor, have been events that have invited general interest and sympathy far beyond the confines of the Chinese Empire. When, nearly thirty years ago, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager assumed the cares and the responsibilities of Government, many an anxious thought must have beset her mind, and it must be with a feeling of well-founded pride and satisfaction that Her Majesty looks back upon these troubled times and compares them with the peace and union that now exist all over the great empire she has governed for so long a time. During the last thirty years great changes have taken place; China, which formerly it took many months to reach, and which from our point of view was considered as the farthest part of the globe, has been brought into close contact with the outer world, and it is now by weeks that the time is reckoned which it takes to reach it from Europe or America. It is therefore with so much greater satisfaction and sympathy that my colleagues and myself have welcomed the words of Her Majesty referring to the foreign relations of China in the Imperial Edict, that is the cause of our meeting here to-day the high Ministers of State charged with the maintenance of these relations. My colleagues and myself hope and trust that they may remain what they so happily are, a faithful expression of the mutual desire to cultivate and observe the eternal principles of right, justice, forbear-

Enclosure 1 in No. 854.

inform us that he is pushing a chosen scheme, viz., a Peking University, under the auspices of Chancellor Fowler, D.D., LL.D., and with an endowment of $500,000; but how about this humanitarian scheme, this union-movement, for deaf mutes? Has even $50.00 been raised?

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ance, and progress. It is in this view, and w
this hope that I have the honour to request y
Highness to place before Her Majesty the
pression of these feelings as well as of our g
titude for the honour done to us by the terms
the Imperial Edict, to-day's banquet, and
rich presents, that we shall always value a
remembrance of Her Majesty's gracious
proval of the spirit in which we have worl
and shall continue to work for the maintena
and the strengthening of the friendly and inti
ate relations between China and the Tre
Powers. In the name of my colleagues and
my own I have the honour to propose the hea
of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, and
drink to her happiness, to the continuation
those relations with the outer world she has
happily inaugurated and maintained, and to
welfare of the great empire which will alw
remember her with pride and gratitude.
drink at the same time to the health of
Majesty the Emperor, whose assumption of
government was celebrated a few days ago,
also to that of Her Majesty the Empress.

Col. DENBY, Minister of the United Stat
spoke as follows:—Your Highness and yo
Excellencies, I have much pleasure in proposi
the health of your Highness and your Exc
lencies. It is a source of gratification to kn
that your Highness and your Excellencies ha
always shewn great courtesy, and have be
actuated by friendly feeling in the administ
tion of public business between our respecti
countries, and we are sure that your Highn
and your Excellencies will continue to evi
the same friendliness in the future administ
tion of diplomatic questions. Our wish is t
your Highness and your Excellencies may
blessed with a long, happy, and prosperc
career. The health of your Highness and yo
Excellencies!

After a few words expressing pleasure at t
happy meeting of the day were spoken by t
German Minister,

Prince CHING again arose and said:—Yo
Excellencies have reported to your respecti
Governments the two important events t
have recently taken place: the retireme
of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager fr
the duties of government, and the marria
of His Majesty the Emperor. In some ca
Imperial or Royal letters have been sent,
others telegrams of congratulation, or t
despatch of valuable presents has been
nounced. Your Excellencies have further be
good enough to hoist the flags of your respecti
Legations on the 26th February and the 4th Ma
in honour of the occasion, and it is our duty
offer to you our thanks for the complime
Answers to the letters will be despatched in d
course, and meanwhile I would propose the hea
of the foreign representatives and the memb
of their respective staffs, to whom we wish pr
perity in all their undertakings, and hope t
their desires may be fulfilled, as well in th
private as in their public lives.

The menu of the dinner was thus composed

Birds' Nests Soup, Foreign Bread.
Roast Duck.
Green Peas, in Vinegar.
Stewed Apples.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 2 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 3 1889

No. 855. Acted with approval May 7 C. H.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 20. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Discussion with the Tsung-li Yamen of the Claim of Messrs. Russell & Co.

No. 855

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 20. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of my communication to the Tsung-li Yamen, presenting, for their consideration, the claim of Messrs Russell & Co., against the Chinese government, which I was directed by the

the Department's despatch
No. 366, of November [illegible],
to present.

2/ Also a translation of the
reply of the Yamen thereto.
It will be seen that this
claim is based on the
theory that by Art. 20 of
the treaty of 1858, the
Chinese Government
stipulated to [illegible]
in certain cases [illegible]
[illegible] It is plain that
under [illegible] claim
does not [illegible]
subjected to pay [illegible]
in full all [illegible]
effects [illegible]

by the local authorities to collect the debt and they have been unsuccessful. But my contention is that in this case, the grossest negligence and malfeasance supervened, and China is liable to pay the debt because her officials failed to do their duty. The Yamen admits that "the local authorities must use every means and be unremitting in their efforts in pressing the debtors," but claims that "there is decidedly no principle set forth by which China should be called upon to pay." They claim that "profit and loss in trading is a thing that constantly occurs and

cannot

cannot be regarded
as a debt." They do not
seem to apprehend the
force of the fact that
a judgement is a debt of
record, and that this
proceeding is based on the
negligence of their subordinates
and not on the original
debt. As usual they
await the report of
the Governor of Formosa.
Having thoroughly argued
the case with that gentleman
I know pretty well what
his answer will be, still,
in view of the unexam-
pled [liberality:] liberality of the United
States to China, I have
hopes

hopes of making at least
a satisfactory compromise.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Two Enclosures—

No. 8.

Mr. Denby to the
Foreign Office.

Peking, March 11. 1889.

Your Highness
and
Your Excellencies.

By direction
of my government I have
the honor to present to
Your Highness and your
Excellencies, for your
consideration, the claim
of Messrs Russell & Co,
American Merchants
doing business in China,
for the sum of forty
four thousand four
hundred and four
dollars

dollars and thirty eight
cents with accruing int.
erests.
Long continued efforts
have been made by
the United States Consul
at Amoy and the
Consular Agent in
Formosa to procure
a settlement of this
claim. His Excellency
the Governor of Formosa
has not seen his way
clear to pay it. I therefore
present to your Highness
and your Excellencies
the facts on which
this claim is based, as
the same appear in
affidavits

affidavits on file in my office and respectfully ask that you investigate the same, and that you direct His Excellency, the Governor of Formosa to pay the same, or that some other mode of settlement be arrived at, so that justice may be done. The facts are as follows:—

The 7th day of June 1887 Messrs Russell & Co. were doing business at Taiwanfoo in South Formosa. Prior to said date one, Tan Say Ka (Chin Tse Chi) of Tatow, a Chinese subject,

was

was their Comprador or native financial manager. For more than five years prior thereto, Russell & Co. had done business at Taiwanfoo chiefly engaged in the sugar trade. Said Comprador was constantly receiving from Russell & Co. large sums of money and investing them in said business. Said Comprador had given to Russell & Co., some time prior to said date, bonds to secure his indebtedness to them which bonds were duly signed and sealed by the

the following persons as sureties or bondsmen for the amounts affixed to their names, viz:

Tam Kai Chin,	Ching Chu Hong	20,000
Do	Do	30,000
Chin Tsair Tet,	Poh Sing Hong	20,000
Ng Aun Chin,	Tuk Chan Hong	10,000
Loong Tong,	Gan Hing Ku Hong	50,000
Ting Tam Chin	Ewng Kee Hong	30,000
		160,000

The said bondsmen are all Chinese Subjects and were well known men of means sufficient to satisfy their bonds if required, while collectively they represented means - money and property/- sufficient

sufficient to cover many times the amount of their liability as bondsmen.

That in the year 1887, it became known to Russell & Co., that the said Comprador was not dealing honestly with them and that he was a debtor and defaulter to a large amount. Acting on the advice of the United States Consular Agent at the said port, Russell & Co., in June 1887, requested the arrest of said Comprador and his sureties for adjudication

and

and collection by the proper local Chinese authorities.

On the 7th day of June 1887 and subsequent days the said claims were duly heard and examined by the proper officials and the amount due by the said Compradore was fixed and settled by the Taiwan Yuan, who had been appointed by the Taotai to hear the case. There was found to be due to Russell & Co the sum of $36,442.63 and judgement was duly given for.

Hah

that sum. That amount of money could at that time have been readily collected from the said Compradore and his sureties and paid over to Russell & Co. in the course of a few weeks if the officials in charge of the matter had made any effort to collect the same by process of law. But instead of making such effort, the officials acted carelessly and negligently, procrastinated and delayed and did almost nothing. At no time since the adjudication

adjudication of the case have the sureties pleaded poverty. Allegations of the poverty of the sureties were made by the officials only. The sureties themselves have acknowledged their liability and expressed their ability and willingness to pay and have complained of the partiality shown to the Compradore and even accused the officials of malconduct which has caused delay. Such has been the mismanagement and delay in this case that by the neglect of duty on the part of the

the officials during the time that has elapsed since the judgement was rendered, the Compradore and some of his sureties have been permitted and enabled to make away with and secrete their money and property. It has then become doubtful whether the monies due by the Compradore can be realized out of the means and properties which the sureties had and owned when the claim was placed in the hands of the officials.

in

in order to secure and
compel speedy payment.
By this delay, negligence
and misconduct, Russell & Co
are rendered powerless
to secure the payment
of their debt unless the
same be secured to them
through the interposition
of Your Highness and
Your Excellencies. This
claim is owned entirely
by Russell & Co, who are
American citizens.
On the 20th day of September
1887, the sum of $825.50 was
realized by Russell & Co.
from the sale of furniture
and other property in

Tahiti

Taku and Taiwanfu
belonging to said Pan
Say Kee (Chen Ju Chi)
under orders from the
Taotai to whom accounts
were rendered in English
and Chinese. On the 2d
day of August 1888, the
sum of $4,908 33/100 was
paid to Russell & Co
by the prefect of Tai-
wanfu, through the
U.S. Consul at Amoy.
These are all the sums
of money that they have
received on account
of said claims.
In the effort to secure
the payment of said claims

Russell

Russel & Co have expended from June 15. 1887 to September 15. 1888, the sum of $8,187 The amount claimed ($44.40 of 38) includes that sum with interest added on the original amount from June 7th 1887 to September 15th 1888. together with interest added to date of payment (at the rate of 12%) The two amounts received have been deducted.

It is deemed unnecessary at present to set forth in full the voluminous affidavits which support this claim. They are in

my

my possession and can be translated and presented to your Highness and Your Excellencies if so desired.

Discussion of the Law.

The question of law, presented in the above facts is this:— Is the Government of China liable under the Treaties to pay a just claim against one or more Chinese subjects where proof can be made that the local authorities have negligently or wilfully failed to collect the debt by legal

proceedings

proceedings.

Article 21st of the United States Treaty with China of June 1858 signed at Tientsin, is as follows.

"When there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law, and on suitable representations being made to the local authorities through the Consul they will cause due examination in the premises and take proper steps to compel satisfaction."

Article 33rd of the French Treaty of June 27th 1858

made

made at Tientsin provides that the authorities "shall neglect nothing after having examined the affair to compel defaulters to satisfy their engagements according to the laws of the Country" Article 22 of the British Treaty of June 26th 1858 made at Tientsin provides that "Chinese authorities will do their utmost xxx to enforce recovery of debts."

Under these treaties, China finds herself that her local authorities will act promptly, prudently, and energetically in seeing that Foreigners are paid their

their just debts. It is proper to remark that in the clauses cited from the American and French Treaties there is a provision that "neither Government will hold itself responsible for such debts" There is no such clause in the British Treaty. But evidently the true meaning of this latter clause is that there shall be no Governmental liability if the local authorities shall have done their full duty. To hold that the Imperial Government shall in no event be liable,

10

no matter what neglect
malfeasance or wrong-
doing the local authorities
may have been guilty of
is simply to abrogate
the said clauses of the
Treaties.

As Russell & Co have no
means of reaching the
local Authorities except
through Your Highness
and Your Excellencies,
application to you for
redress is proper and
right. It is to be noted
that this claim has
(except as to the sum
claimed for Expenses) been
allowed by a local court.

Here

There was a fair open
trial and the amount
due was ascertained
in accordance with law.
No effort has ever been
made to impugn the
correctness of the justice
of that judgement. It
stands unimpeached.
The facts are indispu-
table that on the date
of its rendition the
Comprador and sureties
were possessed of means
three times or more
greater than the amount
of the judgement. Ordinary
diligence would have
resulted in the payment

of

of the entire debt. But
a system of delay and
neglect was commenced.
No serious effort
was made to make
the judgement by the sale
of the goods and property
of the principal or sureties.
It then results that
only a small sum of
money has been collected
and paid to Russell
& Co. I discussed their
claim to some extent
with His Excellency, the
Governor of Formosa.
The chief point then
made by him was that
the firm of Russell & Co

had

had acted precipitately in causing the arrest of the Comprador. But surely a defaulter who had robbed his Employers is not entitled to any consideration. Besides the arrest so made was the first thing that could have been done to save the sureties from loss. The bondsmen could have had the right to complain if by the negligence or delay of Russell & Co. in taking legal proceedings, they had been made to suffer. The solemn judgement of

a

a competent court,
awarded to Russell
& Co. the amount ad-
judicated. Nothing
remained to do but
to collect the money
by due process of law.
Its collection was
then feasible and should
have been immediate.
The Russells, for more
than fifteen months,
exhausted all means
of redress through the
local authorities. They
had utterly failed.
They now, through me,
present the case to
Your Highness and

Your

Your Excellencies, with the confident hope that after investigating it, Your will order the sum demanded to be paid.

With assurances &c.

Sigd Chas Denby

No 11.

The Foreign Office
to Mr. Denby

Peking, March 18th, 1889.

Your Excellency:—

Upon the 11th instant, the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication to effect that by direction of your government you had the honor to present for consideration the claim of Messrs Russell & Co compradors Chen Fu Chi and associates for monies due that firm, with the request that instructions be sent to Formosa to at once take steps to recover the same, &c. &c. &c.

In reply the Prince and Ministers have

have the honor to state that the Yamen has communicated the representations made by your Excellency to the Governor of Formosa to instruct (the local authorities) to use every effort and without delay to recover from the said compradore and bursiers the Chang & Sims and others the money and thus bring the case to a close. Whether or not the sum claimed can be recovered, the local authorities must necessarily use every means and be unremitting in their efforts in pursuing (the debtors) for payment. This is the only rule of action provided for by the

the treaties. There is decidedly no principle set forth (in the treaties) by which China shall be called upon to pay (such claims)

Messrs Russell & Co willingly placed their money in the hands of the said comprador to be by him invested in business for their account and they naturally had great confidence in the man.

Profit or loss in trading is a thing that constantly occurs and cannot be regarded in the same light as borrowing money or a debt. As to the money owing it is befitting and perfect that the matter should be considered reasonably

measuring

measuring the circumstances justly
in connection therewith and to
make some arrangement. If
interest and Expenses are to be
added and payment demanded
it is manifest that this would
be excessive.

Now besides having communicated
with the Governor of Formosa
to instruct the local authorities
without delay to bring about a
settlement of the claim under
consideration there upon will
be communicated to your Excellency
on its receipt, the Prince and
Viscount in the meantime
send this communication in reply
for your information.

I remain

addressed to

H.E. Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 7 1889
aag

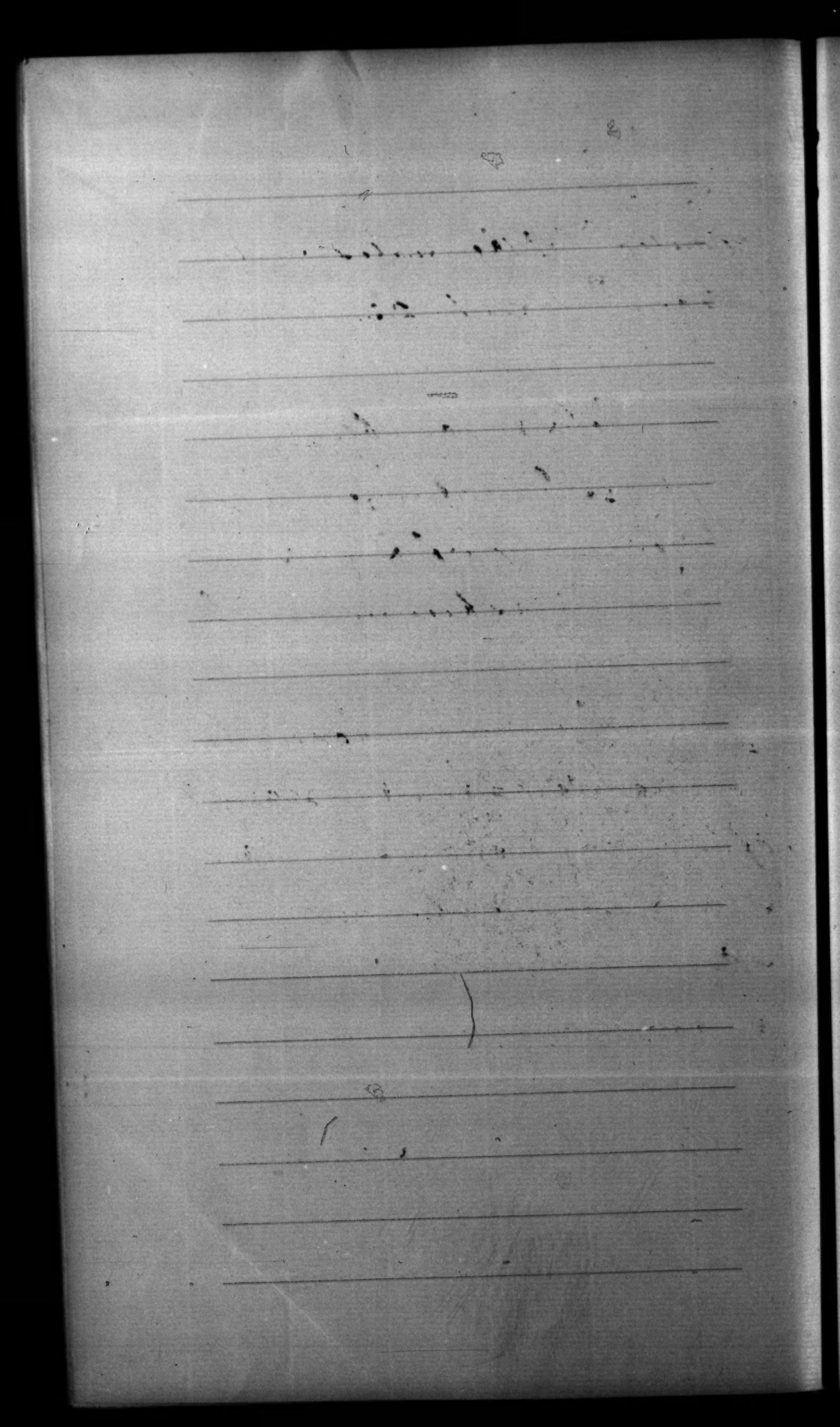
No. 856

Legation of the United States,
Peking, March 23. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging despatches
Nos. 388 and 389.



No. 856

Legation of the United States,

Peking, March 23. 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 388, February 4. and 389 " 6. 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1889
RECEIVED.

No 857.

Legation of the United States.

Peking March 28th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Referred to Bureau of Statistics
Ask as Mr. Scanlan may advise
MAY 8 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

A description of Manchuria.

Synopsis.

Area, products, exports etc of the Province of Manchuria. Probable future of.

(Copied: Filed for publication)

No 857.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 28th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The acquisition of Tonquin by the French and of Burma by the British, in the years 1885-86, diverted the attention of the world from the vast territories north of China, regions which, it would not be too hazardous to assert, will some time be subjected to a similar experience. The completion

V/

of the Transcaspian railway, the agitations and intrigues in Corea and the difficulty and petty war on the confines of Tibet have again, however, directed the eye of the East to the tributary countries and outlying provinces to the north and west of China.

Russia is popularly supposed to be constantly engaged in pushing her frontiers southwards on to Afghanistan, to the prejudice of Indian interests, and on to Turkestan and Mongolia, to the imminent danger of China, while intriguing further east for the alienation of Corea from

the

the Middle Kingdom, with a view to the seizure of that country first and later of Manchuria.

The history of modern intercourse between China and the outside world has been a succession of appropriations, by various powers, of the apparently superfluous territory of this unwieldy Empire. [The large part played by Russia in the past in these transactions may seem to justify the popular opinion [above referred to.] It is certain that, since the relative power of Russia and China in the art of war has so changed as to keep Russia

no

no longer on the defensive, immense additions have been made to the Czar's dominions in eastern Asia. The first Russian expedition in the regions of the Amur was carried out near the middle of the 17th Century. Settlements on the lower Amur were formed only to be destroyed by the troops of the Chinese Emperor Kang Hsi.* Two hundred years elapsed when, in the year 1850-53, further expeditions of great magnitude were despatched and settlements made at several places on the sea-coast and on the lower river. Resistance on the part

of

*"The Russians on the Amur"

of China being out of the question and protests vain, these acquisitions were legalized by the treaty of Aigun; in 1858, which ceded all the territory on the left bank of the Amur to Russia. In 1860, in the midst of the great difficulties caused by the triumphant Tai-ping Rebellion, China was prevailed upon to sign away the splendid additional territory, now known as the Province of Primorsk, including all the Manchurian sea-coast east of the Usuri River, extending from the mouth of the Amur to Usuri Bay, the site of the present flourishing Russian

city

city of Vladivostock. The
tenitory taken over by Russia
in the Chinese province of
Ili Ili, about this time, on account
of the inability of China to cope
with the great Mahommedan
rebellion, was returned in 1880,
not, however, until war had
been threatened. This circumstance
is, perhaps, regarded by China
as an index of future policy
should she ever find herself
powerful enough to demand
the Amur tenitory. It seems
likely, however, that such a
time will never arrive, and
far more probable that the
whole province of Manchuria
will one day be handed
over

to Russian control. It is this probability which has attracted to Manchuria the attention of those who have any real or fancied reason to view with alarm the aggrandizement of Russian power.

Manchuria comprises a territory of about 800 miles in length by 500 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Amur River, on the east by the Ussuri, the south by the Gulf of Pe-chih-li and Corea, on the west by the rivers Nonni Sungari and the palisades (part of the Great Wall of China)*. It is composed of the three provinces of Liao-tung, Kirin, Tsi-tsi-har,

in

* "Journeys in North China", Williamson.

in the west, east and north respectively. The discovery of gold on the Amur, the great timber resources of the country the open ports on the south, all tend to make this region a desirable possession to any power, and especially to one about entering on naval construction. Manchuria is a fertile country, producing crops of millet, corn, hemp, barley, poppy, rice and beans, which compare favorably with those of China and India. The tobacco is good though of a very mild quality. The rice is chiefly the upland rice, which, in China, is inferior to wet rice but

here

Here seems to attain to unusual excellence. The staple crops of the country are, however, beans and peas and the greatest products are bean-oil and bean-cake. Here with raw silk, dog and goat skins form the main articles of export from Newchwang, the only port where statistics of export are kept. The bean products are shipped chiefly to other ports in China where the oil is used in cooking and the cake as food for animals and as fertilizer for sugar cane. In 1887 there were exported from Newchwang 2.031.348 piculs (1 picul = 133 Eng. pounds) of bean-cake

worth

worth 1.617.921 Hk. Tls (Hk Tl = 1.20 U.S. gold), and 2,595,963 piculs of beans, worth 2.379.579 Hk. Tls.* Of the total exports from Newchwang this constituted nearly ⅔ in value, the next largest item being wild raw silk to the sum of 647,856 Tls. The raising of dogs and goats for their skins is a flourishing industry. The excessive cold develops a coat of a quality scarcely to be matched elsewhere.

Mr. James, one of the most recent travellers in Manchuria, speaks, in his book "The Long White Mountain", in enthusiastic terms of the crops of millet.

The

* Customs Returns of Trade, 1887.

The variety which particularly attracted his attention was that known in China as Kau-tzu (Setaria italica). "It is singular", he says, "that this staple, one of the finest imaginable for man or beast, has not spread to India".

One of the great crops of Manchuria, and one which is increasing in importance, is the poppy. The cultivation of this plant, while covering enormous areas in other parts of China, has nowhere more rapidly increased than here. In 1864 a Chinese Customs Report showed that in the preceding year (1863) no native grown

opium

opium had been used in Manchuria. That used was all foreign. There was in that year no opium exported, and the Commissioner of Customs expressed the opinion that native opium could not compete with foreign. In 1887, 23 years later, a Customs report shows that opium was extensively cultivated all over Manchuria. The output was estimated at 8,000 piculs, or 1,066,400 pounds, and so popular had it become that no other opium was longer sold there.* The excess over consumption in districts where produced is smuggled to other parts of China, where its excellent

* Customs publication, "Native Opium 1887".

excellent quality gives it ready sale.

Mr. Fames, in his book above referred to, appears, as is natural in an official of the Indian Government, a strong champion of opium. He says "To mi mind it is "one of God's good gifts; like "wines that strengthens man's "heart, or tobacco that soothes "his nerves, × × × × × × Opium "as a luxury is in general "use in Manchuria, and a "healthier, stouter set of people "can nowhere be found. The pipe "and lamp are to be seen in "the parlor of every respectable "merchant. × × × × × × × × The fact is

"is that, taken in moderation
"and upon a full stomach,
"opium is no worse than a
"cigar, and most sensible
"foreigners in China will tell
"you so." About the most
serious objection Mr. James
can find to it is that "it
leads to a terrible waste of
time." This objection, he points
out, is obviated in India by
taking it in a liquid form.
Mr. Williamson, another
Englishman, who made a
journey through Manchuria a
number of years ago, speaks
in entirely different terms.
He says of opium "<<<<< it's
"effects upon the population
are

"are most melancholy. Famen'
"sons, and the majority of
"young men are addicted to
"it, ****** Sad is the havoc
"this drug is making in
"China and the worst is yet
"to come."

The opium evil has doubtless been exaggerated by missionary zeal, but no candid person can fail to recognize that the immense majority of observers, both lay and missionary, deplore the use of opium in Manchuria, as elsewhere in China, as an unmitigated evil.

The success of Chinese administration in Manchuria has

has been marked but much remains to be done. The greatest care of the country is brigandage, which is constantly practiced to an alarming extent. From secure mountain retreats bands of mounted robbers come forth and place cities and whole districts under contribution to them. The efforts of government are unceasing and relentless in dealing with this evil. The retreats of bands are surrounded and the robbers are shot down by scores or brought to the nearest city to be beheaded. As the country fills up with Chinese

settlers

settlers the authorities are more successful in there efforts.

A matter more difficult to remedy is the official corruption with which Manchuria, even more than China proper, is afflicted. No reform can be expected in this direction under Chinese control.

The swarms of insects, at certain seasons of the year, are a great scourge to human beings and to domestic animals. It is customary to proceed to agricultural employments with burning wood in the hand and an ironing with sticks of burning wood inserted in it on the head.

Manchuria will always be an interesting locality to the student of Chinese history. It was from here that came the races which established the present rulers of China on the throne; though, repeating the history of former conquests of China, the conquered have assimilated the conquerors, and far outnumber them even in their own country. So far has this process gone that in Manchuria the Chinese language has supplanted Manchu among Manchus themselves.

The present government fully realizes the importance

of

of this province and the dangers which threaten it. Immense fortifications have been and are being constructed along the Amur and the Ussuri Rivers to counter-balance Russian operations in Siberia and Primorsk. The work of building forts in remote localities and arming them with Krupp guns, which had to be hauled hundreds of miles over the worst roads in the world, has been done with a spirit and energy which show a determination to be prepared for a powerful enemy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1889
RECEIVED.

No 858. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, March 30th, 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Telegram Account from
February 7th, to March 26th. 1889.

No 858. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 30th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand

858 you enclosed a statement of my telegram account from February 7th, to March 26th inst. against which I have drawn my draft on you in the usual way.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Statement as above.

Telegram.

American Consul
Shanghai
Telegraph me Government
rate Exchange gold Mexican
1889.

Darby

Peking, March 26th, 1889.

Telegram.

American Board

Shimkeang

By request I yamen confer with local authorities settlement of Shimkeang troubles. Will write duly.

Peking, February 18th, 1889.

Telegram.

Minister U.S. Legation
Shanhaikwan

Regret Exceedingly Admiral's
death.

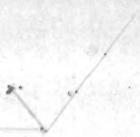
Denby

Peking, February 14th, 1889

Telegram.

American Consul
Shanghai.
Send further particulars
of Shirkeeny suit.
Darby

Peking, February 7th, 1889



DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 7 1889
RECEIVED.

No 859.

Legation of the United States.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Instruct dispt Dept at large.
Ack' accordingly -
MAY 7 1889

Peking March 30th 1889.
May 13 circles
May 13 circles

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Forwarding the Imperial presents.

No 859.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, March 30th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have sent to Consul Smithers, at Tientsin, three boxes, containing the Imperial presents, marked with your address. Mr. Smithers has reported that he has received them and will ship them direct to New York and will pay the freight and insurance,

sending

sending the bill of lading to you.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 17 1889

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, April 1st 1889.

W. F. D. Sherburne
to the
Secretary of State

Budget
Account for loss by Exchange
for Quarter Ending March 31st
1889.

Despatch. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 1st, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose a statement of my account for hire by Enclosure for the quarter ending March 31st, 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

F. D. Chevalier

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY17 1889

Despatch One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, April 1st 1889.

W. F. D. Sheehan
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Salary Account for
Quarter ending March
31st 1889.

Separate. Dis. Embassy.

Legation of the United States

Peking, April 1st, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of my salary account for the Quarter ending the 31st of March 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

F. D. Chevalier.

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY17 1889

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 1st 1889.

Mr. Chas. Denby Jr. to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Salary account.

M

Two enclosures.

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 1st 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

2 forward, herewith, my account for salary for the quarter ending March 31st 1889, and my account for loss by exchange on the draft drawn by me against it, on Messrs Brown Shipley & Co London.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

Enclosures

1. Salary Account.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 17 1889.

No. 860. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, April 1st, 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Salary Account Quarter
ending March 31st 1889.

No 860 One enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, April 1st, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to

860 transmit you enclosed a statement

of my salary account for the

quarter ending March 31st 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1-

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUR
MAY17 1889

No 861. One enclosure

Legation of the United States
Peking, April 1st, 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Account for loss by Exchange
for quarter ending March
31st 1889.

No 861 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 1st, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
herewith a statement of my account
for loss by exchange for the quarter
ending March 31st, 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

861

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 17 1889

No 862. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, April 1st 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Rent Account for quarter
ending March 31st, 1889.

No 862 One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking April 1st 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to

862 enclose a Statement of the Rent

Account of this Legation for

the Quarter Ending March 31st 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

PASSPORT CLERK.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No 863. One enclosure.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
PASSPORT CLERK.
Ask. by Number and File.
MAY 17 1889

Legation of the United States
Peking, April 1st 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Return of Passports for
Quarter Ending 31st March 1889.

No. 863. On Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 1st 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to

863 enclose herewith my return of

passports for the quarter ending

March 31st 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Return as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY17 1889

No 864. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, April 1st 1889.

Hon. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Contingent Expenses Account
for Quarter Ending March
31st 1889.

No 864. One enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking April 1st, 1889.

Honorable James G Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to

1864. enclose herewith a statement of the account for contingent expenses for the quarter ending March 31st 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No 865.

Legation of the United States.

Peking April 2nd 1889.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Referred to Bureau of Statistics.
Act as Mr Scanlan may direct.
MAY 17 1889 aag

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Tea Trade of China

Synopsis

Encloses report of the Inspector-General of Customs to the Foreign Office.

[Copies for publication; enclosure file for Dept.

One enclosure.

No 865.

Legation of the United States.

Peking April 2nd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of the report of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, to the Tsung-li Yamên, on the tea trade of China.

1/865

The subject of the depreciation in the quality of this staple has attracted wide-spread attention. The Inspector-General gives

gives a resumé of the reports that have been made to him by his subordinates. A general cry of distress has been raised in China which does not seem to be borne out by the facts. In 1885 the shipments were double those in 1865, and in 1886 they were the highest ever known. The year 1887 fell to the level of 1884 as 1883 fell to that of 1877, but such fluctuations are not uncommon in other articles.

But, as compared with Japanese and Indian teas the falling off is remarkable. The demand for China teas does not increase, while that for its

its rivals has gone by bounds and leaps. In 1865, China supplied 97 per cent of the English consumption and India only 3 per cent. In 1887, India contributed as much as China. The Inspector General suggests one reason for this change in the fact that the Russian trade has been drawn away from London and now goes direct from Hankow and Tientsin to Russia.

Great stress is laid on the bad management of China tea through reckless picking and ignorant treatment afterwards. Various remedies are suggested, one of which is the establishment

of

of a model tea-farm.

It will be noted that the Inspector-General does not agree that taxation has anything to do with the question. He does not propose a reduction of the Customs dues, export or import, but he does suggest the removal of a certain tax named the "Lan-li" or "Likin-tax".

This recommendations should be read in extenso.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Report of Sir. Robert Hart on the China tea trade.
Cr. "Chinese Times", Mar. 30th 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
MAY 17 1889

Ack'd and approv'd if the proposed change does not increase the Contingent account beyond the stated annual allowance for current fiscal year. May 20 Ack'd Cir'd

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY18 1889

No 866.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 2nd 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Minister's journey to inspect the silver mines in Mongolia.

No 866.

Legation of the United States.

Peking April 2nd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I propose to leave Peking the 3rd April, for a trip to inspect the silver mines at Ku Shan Tzu, Mongolia, which are in charge of Prof. John A. Church, Mining Engineer to the Viceroy of Chihli. These mines are located about 150 miles from Peking.

The

The Department has several times manifested great interest in them and has requested full reports thereon. I have concluded that the best way to comply with these wishes would be to visit the mines myself, a journey which is rough but instructive. I shall charge my expenses, which will not be heavy, to the contingent fund. I will be absent from Peking about 20 days, during which time the Legation will be in charge of the First Secretary, but I will always be in communication with Lim and will immediately return should my presence here become necessary.

I

I hope that you will approve my action and sanction the necessary expenditure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
To Secy of War, answering circular -
Ack by Cto. & file.
MAY 17 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 18 1889

noted 20 May '89 C. ✓

No 867.

Legation of the United States.

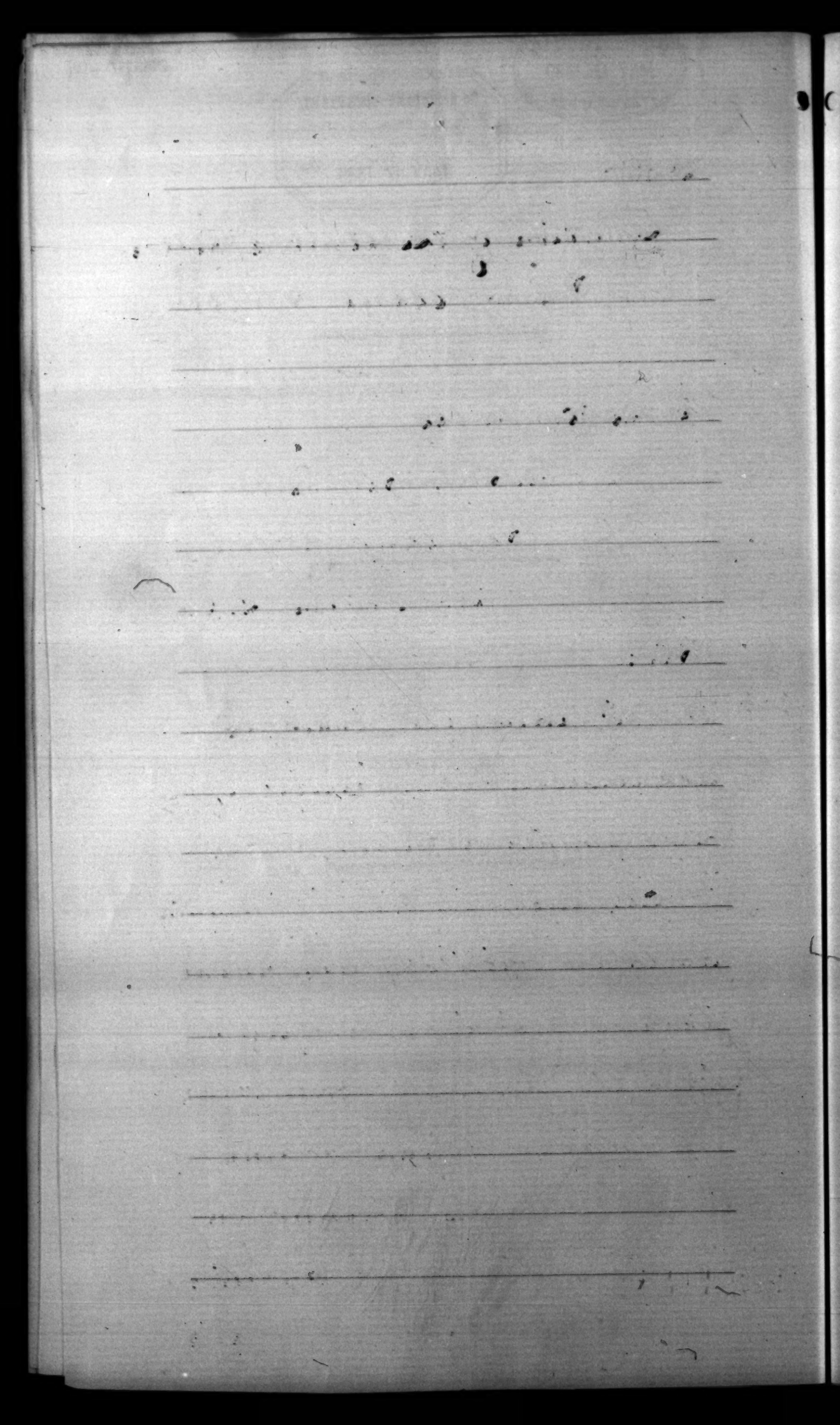
Peking, April 3rd 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Ack'n circular re military and naval finances,



No. 867.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 3rd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's circular, of the 7th Feb. last, asking information as to the military and naval finances of China. In reply I have the honor to state that there are in China no annual budget estimates prepared in advance, as in other countries.

As

As has been pointed out in previous despatches the control of army and navy, with the exception of the Bannier Corps at Peking and the Tartar Garrisons in the provinces, rests with the provincial authorities, and the expenses of maintenance are met by them.

The only public works of importance now conducted by China are those of the Yellow River as to which this Legation has from time to time reported. The expenses of works of that character are met by grants from the imperial treasury by imperial decree.

In

In pursuance of the instructions contained in your circular any information on these matters obtained by this Legation will be forwarded from time to time. At present there is nothing to be added to my report on the Budget of China, contained in No 383 of the 10th June 1827.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Give to press the appointment of new Chinese Min. & Cons. to U.S.
Ack by Sec. of Leg.
MAY 17 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 18 1889

May 21. 87
Cipher

No 868.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 3rd 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Appointment by China of Ministers to England and the United States.

No 868.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 3rd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you of the appointment of Tsui Kuo Yin*1, a native of the province of Chihli, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States; and of Chên Chin Ming*2 of the province of Chihli, in the same capacity to England.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

1 崔國因

2 陳欽明

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 17 1889

Separate

Legation of the United States,

Peking April 5. 1889.

Mr. Martin

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Salary Account.

Separate

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 5. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a statement of my salary account from the 31st December 1888 to the 31st March 1889, being the end of the quarter.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Howard Mastin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 8 1889

No. 869

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 8. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging Despatches.

No. 869

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 8. 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows.

No. 390 February 19. 1889.

" 391 " 20 "

Nos. 392 and 393 " 21 "

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMA
MAY 27 1889

Sep.

Mr. Macrae

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 10. 1889.

Mr. Martin
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Exchange Losses.

Sep.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 10. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand you, enclosed, a statement of account for loss by exchange on Draft on the "Secretary of State, Washington," dated "19th February, 1889," for "$450.00 gold" as instructed by him in his telegraphic despatch of February 18. 1889.

I

I have made draft against same, in the usual way, for amount due, say thirty nine 26/ Dollars (£39 26/)

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Howard Morton

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 27 1889

Dep.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, April 10. 1889.

Mr. Martin
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Exchange Losses.

Sep.

Legation of the United States,
Peking. April 10. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand you enclosed a statement of my account for loss by exchange for the quarter ending March 31. 1889, against which I have made draft in the usual way for amount due me, say Thirty nine 13/100 Dollars. ($39 13)

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Howard Martin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 27 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 27 1889

Dep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 15th 1889.

Mr. Denby Jr. to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Duplicate salary account.

Two enclosures.

Sep.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 15th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

2 forward, herewith, duplicate statements of my salary and exchange accounts for the quarter ending March 31st 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
DIPLOMATIC
JUN 8 1889

No 870.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 7 1889

Peking, April 22nd 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Operations on the Yellow River

Synopsis

The Director-General's proposal to form a "Board of River Surveyors" rejected by the Emperor

---

No 870.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 22nd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The efforts of Wu Ta-Cheng, Director-General of the Yellow River, in closing the gap in the embankments, have met with more success than could have been anticipated and have elicited great praise from both natives and foreigners cognizant of the difficulties of the task. In a memorial dated

March

March 28th 1889, Le recommends to the Throne the formation of a "Board of River Surveyors" to reside at the city of Kai Feng Fu, whose duties should be to make an exhaustive and accurate survey of the river and draw charts showing its course, width and depth at all points from where it enters Honan to Li-ching in Shantung. This he considers a most important step in the re-organization of the river works. "A mere glance at such a map" Le says" will show at once "the deflections of the course of "the river, the breadth of the banks "at different places, the points

at

"at which the force of the current
"is greatest, the sand banks,
"the junction of it's tributaries
"with the main stream, the
"trend of the hills on both sides
"and the distance from each
"other of the different towns and
"villages on it's banks etc"

To induce the enlistment
in this service of men acquainted
with the subject, and of
sufficient ability, the memorialist
proposes that offers be extended
to them of the same rewards
as those granted to the officers
employed some years ago in
inaugurating the telegraph
service.

This eminently practical

and

and creditable suggestion was endorsed by the Viceroy Li Hung Chang and the Governors of Honan and Shantung. The Emperor, however, in a rescript which is perhaps indicative of the non-progressive views of the new rulers of this country, says "the sanction the transfer of "a number of officials for the "work of surveying and chart- "making; but as the proposed "establishment of a Board of "Surveyors and the consideration "of the rewards to be conferred "upon them is premature and "ostentatious, the command that "no notice be taken of the suggestion"

This rescript, the first of

importance

issued by this Emperor, is disappointing to those who had hoped to see, under the Ta Cheng's able direction, some definite and permanent efforts made for the Yellow River's control. It seems to indicate the truth of intimations heretofore given that the reign of the young Emperor will be marked by a reactionary policy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 8 1889

Rec'd June 7/89
Keller

No 871.

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject & file
aag
JUN 7 1889

Peking, April 22nd 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

The new Minister from China to the United States.

No 871.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 22nd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No 868, of the 3rd April, I had the honor to advise you of the appointment of a new Chinese Minister to the United States. This gentleman, Mr. Tsui Kuo-Yin, a few days after his nomination called at this Legation by appointment to make the acquaintance of the Representative

of

of the country to which he is accredited.

Mr. Kuei is a native of the province of Anhui and a great friend of the Viceroy Li Hung-Chang, to whose influence he owes his nomination. He is an officer of the second rank and has held the position of Sub-Expositor of the Hanlin College in Peking for many years, a position of great literary distinction. He is of medium height, about 55 years of age, and of very affable manners, though he has had little, if any, intercourse with foreigners.

The date of his departure has

has not been determined but depends upon an imperial decree to be hereafter promulgated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU,
JUN 8 1889

No. 872

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 21. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging despatches
and instruction regarding
International Marine Conference.

No 872

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 21. 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge your despatches, Nos. 391 to 400 inclusive. I note your instructions regarding "The International Marine Conference," and will act accordingly, notifying the Chinese Government of the postponement of

the

the Conference and renewing the invitation to it to participate.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with regret and hope that opportunity may be afforded for a research on this question, which involves an interesting and important principle-
JUN 7 1889

JUN 8 1889.

No. 873

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 29. 1889.

Rec'd June 1889
Keller

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Boarding of the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company.

Synopsis.

Encloses reply of Foreign Office to Minister's request to boat paid Company's warehouses.

---

the Conference and renew-
ing the invitation to it to
participate.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 7 1889

JUN 8 1889.

Ack with regret and hope that opportunity may be afforded for a reexamination of this question, which involves an interesting and important principle.

aag

No. 873

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 29. 1889.

Ack'd June 8/89
Kellen

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Bonding of the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company.

Synopsis.

Encloses reply of Foreign Office to Minister's request to bond said Company's warehouses.

No. 873

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 29. 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to report that I have received from the Foreign Office, a reply to my request that the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company should be bonded for the storage of kerosene, which denies the privilege asked. I enclose a translation of the reply. I shall

not

not let this question drop if I can secure the co-operation of my colleagues. The subject has been hitherto explained in the Department, and I need not go into its discussion now.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

No. 1. Enclosure.

Red Note

The Tsungli Yamen to Mr. Denby.

We received some days ago Your Excellency's note, with reference to the recent establishment by China of a bonded warehouse for kerosene oil at Shanghai, stating that the firm of Messrs Russell & Co. claimed participate in the advantages accruing therefrom. The Yamên at once wrote their Excellencies the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade to deliberate as to the proper action to be

taken

taken, and we acknowledged, as will be remembered, the receipt of your Excellency's note. We have now received a reply from the Superintendents of Trade as follows:-

"The bonded warehouse system was established in accordance with the terms of the Treaty with Germany. There is no usage by which the bonded warehouse system of one country may be conducted by another. Such warehouses have always been under the exclusive control

of

and the other competent
authorities shall × × × × ×
themselves take measures
for the establishment
of bonded warehouses
in all the open ports
of China × × × ×.
At present the bonded
warehouses for all
merchandize and for
Kerosene oil are under
the sole management
of the China Merchants
S. S. Co. This accords with
the Treaty and it is not
feasible to authorize the
participation by Messrs Russell
& Co. in such Privileges.
As in duty bound we reply &c —

9th Moon 12th day.
April 11th 1889.

of the country estab-
lishing them and out-
siders cannot encroach
upon this control.

It is, therefore, diffi-
cult to comply with
the request made.

The Yamen observes
that both Japan and
Western Countries uni-
versally avail of the
warehouses of native
merchants for the exercise
of bonding privileges.

The treaty between
China and Germany
contains the provision
that "the Chinese
Commissioner of Customs,
and

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Refer to Bureau of Statistics
Act as Mr. Scanlan may advise.
JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

No. 87 of

Legation of the United States,

Peking April 30. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1888.

(Copies for publication)

No. 874.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to make the following report on the foreign trade of China for the year 1888.

"The value of the Foreign Trade"

The total value of the foreign trade was Hai Kuan Taels 217,183,960. as against 188,123,127 for 1887. These figures do not

not include the values of goods carried overland nor do they comprise the whole extent of the foreign trade, inasmuch as vessels of Chinese type, which are not within the control of the Foreign Customs ply between foreign and Chinese ports.

Customs Revenue

The Customs Revenue for 1888 was Hai Kuan Taels 23,167,892, as compared with 20,541,399 last year, an increase of 2,626,493.

Export

The total value of Exports for

for consumption in Foreign Countries in 1888 was Hai Kuan Taels 92,401,067 and the like value in 1887 was 85,860,208 - an increase of 6,540,859. Tea and Silk make up the two thirds of the export trade The estimated value of Tea including Tea dust exported in 1888 was Hai Kuan Taels 30,293,251 and of silk in its various forms 32,180,298. The statistics shew that the export of Tea increased from 30,011,720, in value in 1887 to 30,280,611. As the purchasing power of the

the Kai Kuan Pass is
not diminished this
statement shews that the
Tea trade has not de-
creased. Besides the
quantities stated, large
quantities were conveyed
overland from Hankow
to Russia. Of leaf Tea, the
value so conveyed was
3,485,383, and of Brick
Tea 46,413 Taels.

The export of silk shews
a falling off in quantity
but the value is as follows
In 1887 it was 31,690,214
Taels, and in 1888,
32,180,298. Raw silk
fell off 2000 piculs

Ans

in 1888. Refuse silk 6000 piculs, silk piece goods increased 2000 piculs. The export of straw braid has fallen off one half, from 150,953 piculs in 1887 to 79,926 piculs in 1888. The reason of this decline is said to be the dishonesty of native dealers who cheated buyers abroad by stripping as of uniform quality, bales in the centre of which they had put worthless braid.

Clothing, boots, and shoes, to the value of Taels 2,106,970 were

Exported.

exported.

Raw cotton was exported to the amount of 202,546 piculs, against which 156,579 piculs of foreign cotton were imported. This cotton mostly went to Japan where an increasing number of cotton mills has been started. 12000 tons of paper were exported valued at Taels 1,650,298. The statistical writer thinks this curious as the paper was all hand made. 60,000 tons of Chinese Sugar were exported against

against an import of foreign sugar of 8,680 tons. One third went from Formosa to Japan.

Imports.

The total value of the imports of foreign goods was Taels 124,782,893. The value of the foreign goods imported at the 19 Treaty ports was Taels 105,661,372. In 1887, it was 94,624,613, a gain of 12 per cent in 1888. But this gain is more apparent than real as two fifths of it came from the increased import of opium through the

foreign

foreign customs of the Shantung province. The figures of several years shew a gradual increase of imports.

Cotton Goods

Cotton goods represent Taels 44,437,525, — 35 per cent. of the imports. Grey and white shirtings absorb one third, cotton yarn one third, cloths, drills, sheetings, and cotton lastings the balance.

The import of cotton yarn increased from 382,984 piculs in 1887 to 561,903 piculs in 1888.

Much

Much of this article came from India. Woolen goods are very expensive and not adapted to Chinese use. In 1886 the import was 5,639,071 Taels in value and 1888, 5,097,605 Taels. In metals Taels 6,887,123. Represents the value of Imports. Of this sum Iron goes for Taels 2,185,286, Tin 2,135,721, Lead 1,005,271. A great portion of this Iron was rail road, bar and old Iron. Tin is exported from China. 15,000 piculs were exported in 1888. Of Fish the importation.

was

was Tael 2,673,132,
Matches 1,089,842, Kerosene
Oil 2,219,332, Rice 9,633,
829, Matches are manufac-
ured in China, and the
consumption of Fish vastly
exceeds their imports. Of
Kerosene in 1887 - 12,015,135,
gallons were imported
and in 1888, 16,63,090
gallons. The fluctuation
in the quantities imported
for various years is to
be considered with refer-
ence to unconsumed
stocks on hand in Shanghai.
Russian oil entered
China during 1888 for
the first time. The

Great

great demand for Rice came from the Szwatow province. We find that the value of imports from the United States was Taels 3,398,390 in 1887 and in 1888 – 3,145,712 – a decrease. The value of exports to the United States was Taels 8,962,563 as against 11,545,406. The total trade in 1887 was 12,314,310 and in 1888 – 12,108,275, a decrease of Taels 206,035. The trade of the leading countries was as follows:

	1888	1887
~~Hongkong~~	103,392,264	89,154,228
Great Britain	47,093,616	42,149,286

Europe (Russia excepted)

Europe	1888	1887
(Russia excepted)		
	15,898,335	14,132,954
Japan	9,336,970	7,675,842
India	7,664,722	6,334,905
Russia Siberia	4,699,421	5,704,281
Russia: Odessa	2,218,841	1,313,677

Shipping Statistics

Of vessels entered and cleared in 1888 the representation of the most important Countries were as follows:

	No.	Tons
American	2314	841,455
G. Britain	15,115	14,069,260
Steamships	6,7[illegible]	5,544,170
Sailers	2371	197,359

German

No. Tons

German 7,762 1,570,035

Japanese 326 281,900

Spanish 77 38,471

Dutch 176 268,644

The shipping statistics for the shew a very slight increase of tonnage over 1887.

Exchange

The average value of the Austrian Gold continues to decrease and in 1888 A table appended to the statistical report shows that since 1868 the 1888 equivalent of the Gold in English money at the par rate of exchange fell by about gradually down

From

from 6 s. 5 d. Haikwan
to 4 s. 8 d. in 1888.
On my report last year
I discussed the effect
of lowness of exchange,
and showed that prices
in China for articles of
ordinary consumption
were not affected by
it, and that it was
not an unmixed evil.
I adhere to these views.
The system of bonding
foreign goods was intro-
duced in 1888. The China
Merchants Steam naviga-
tion Company has a
monopoly of the right of
storage. This privilege

lies

has been sought by foreign merchants to be extended to other owners of warehouses. I made an effort to secure for the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company the right to store bonded goods. But I have not yet succeeded in securing the right.

The bonding of goods has been made, mainly, as foreigners contend, because of the monopoly given to one Chinese corporation. In 1888 the railway from Tientsin to Tongshan, a distance

of

of 80 miles, was built. It takes to a market the products of Kaiping coal mines. As the initial Railroad in China, its success is to be desired by persons interested in foreign trade. Should the Americans who are now working the Kaiping mines succeed in their enterprise, it is likely that other mines will be opened and that before many years, numerous railroads will be built. The average value of the Haikwan Tael in 1888 was in

English

English money £ 0. 8 1/3 d.

American gold $1.15

French francs 5.93

German Marks 4.95.

Mexican dollars 1.54

The picul is equivalent to
100 Catties or
133 1/3 pounds avoirdupois or
60,453 Kilogrammes

The catty is equivalent to
16 Taels. or 1 1/3 pound avoirdupois
or 0.60453 Kilogrammes.

All the above figures
are taken from the
Returns of Trade and
Trade Reports for the
years 1888 prepared by
the Statistician of the
Customs. A copy was

sent

sent you lately and another is mailed now separately from this despatch.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 8 1889

No 875.

Legation of the United States.

Peking April 30th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
aab
JUN 7 1889

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging dispatches.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

No 875.

Legation of the United States.
Peking April 30th 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 401 and 402 of the 15th March last.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with regret and await further details.
JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 8 1889

Ack. June 7/89 Keller

No. 876

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The looting of a girls' school of the Presbyterian Mission at Peking.

No. 876

Legation of the United States,

Peking, April 30. 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir -

I have the honor to report that a riot occurred yesterday evening in the northern part of Peking, during which a girls' school belonging to the Presbyterian Mission was looted. There were indications of disturbance in the afternoon. Mr. Lowrie

of

of the Presbyterian
Mission reported to me
that there was danger
of a riot. I immediately
sent a communication
to the Tsung-li Yamên
stating the facts and
demanding protection.
Later I learnt the
looting occurred before
any communication was
made to me and before
the officials intervened.
I am unable at this
writing to report the
matter in detail, but
will soon do so.

The riot, it seems,
was directed by men

who

who are Manchus and
wear the yellow girdle
and are supported by
the Government. It had
no cause except the
usual prejudice against
the teaching of girls by
the Missionaries. No foreign-
ers were injured, but
one Chinese helper was
brutally beaten. I shall
demand proper reparation
for this outrage which
was altogether unprovok-
ed and wanton. Of course,
such acts as these are
not encouraged by the
Imperial Government.
It desires, above all

things

things, peace and tran-
quility. Nevertheless, it
takes no active measures,
owing to its dread
of the people, to discour-
age animosity to foreign-
ers. I think a part of
the reactionary feeling, so
common now in China,
arises from a popular
discontent with the
Government. This sentiment
finds its vent in attacks
on the property of
foreigners. The Christian
riots have shown that
the foreigners in the
cities in China live on
a volcano which may

break

break out at any moment, and which the authorities are afraid to undertake to control.

Foreign powers will be compelled to take more stringent measures to protect there citizens and subjects.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
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2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 8 1889

No 897

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Tranquilization of Formosa.

Synopsis

Governor's report of the complete conquest of the Aborigines. Points suggested as to its finality.

8/1

No. 877

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to enclose a translation of an Imperial decree headed "The Tranquilization of Formosa".

This article describes the action of the authorities in putting down rebellion in Formosa. Like most Chinese reports it is to be taken "Cum grano salis".

It is the practice of the Governor to report periodically the complete pacification of the Island. He stated

stated to me, personally in June last, that the Aborigines had been completely conquered.

Nevertheless, the process has to be repeated at intervals from time to time.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

One Enclosure.

[illegible]ary allo[illegible]s, and must be charged to the special fund.

19th April, 1889.

TRANQUILLIZATION OF FORMOSA.

In a memorial asking rewards for certain officers, the Governor of Formosa and his colleagues announce the pacification of the savages thoughout the whole of Formosa, and the punishment of certain important rebels. In a report published towards the end of last year an account was given of the reduction of a strongly fortified village called Lû-chia-wang near Pelam on the east coast. Afterwards, it appears, the second chief of this village was known to be meditating a fresh rebellion. But a demand for his surrender having been made, he was delivered over by his fellow townsmen, and put to death after trial. In the neighbouring village of Ta Chuang there still remained one Liu T'ien-wang, who with certain others had been the prime mover in the original outbreak. As it was desired to bring these men to justice, the commander of the troops at Pelam marched with a strong force into the neighbourhood of Ta Chuang, and sent on two officials to the place itself with instructions to find some means of entrapping the criminals. The Commander afterwards moved on to Ta Chuang, where Liu T'ien-wang and his associates came out to meet him. They were followed, however, by a guard of two hundred men carrying concealed weapons. The Chinese Commander directed the followers to return to their homes, and arrested Liu T'ien-wang and three others. When examined, the prisoners acknowledged that a seller of gunpowder from Lu-chiang near Chang-hua had proposed to them to rise against the Government. If they would begin at Pelam, so as to draw the government troops to the back of the island, Shih Chin-tuan would capture Chang-hua on the opposite coast and divide the spoil with them in equal shares. Accordingly, aided by the people of Lû Chia-wang, they attacked Pelam and killed a *Wei-yuan*. After they had made this confession, they were put to death and their heads exposed. Since then perfect quiet has prevailed throughout the south of the island.

In the centre of Formosa trouble was principally caused by the aborigines known as the Bar Hwan and Bu Hwan near P'u-li-hsia T'ing. When they submitted to the Government the year before last, they were required to furnish a few men from each village to serve as soldiers, and it was hoped that by this means some hold would be kept upon the whole of the tribes. But one day these hostages became intoxicated, made a disturbance and ran away in fear of the consequences. After this the savages recommenced their head-hunting expeditions. Forts were therefore established at important points in the district, and manned by guards from the colonists in the villages. In the next ten months as many as a dozen raids were attempted by the savages, but in every case they were defeated and driven back. At last steps were taken to prevent the importation of salt and gunpowder into the mountains. This reduced the savages to extremities. Their chiefs, attended by three hundred men and women, appeared of their own accord before the local mandarins, to whom they promised that they would again provide a number of men to serve as soldiers, and would send their children to school. Upon these terms their submission was accepted. In other parts of central Formosa there has been no disturbance of the peace.

In the north of the island, after the administrator had settled colonists in the waste lands at the foot of the mountains, friendly relations were maintained generally between the Chinese and the aborigines. But as some of the tribes continued their head-hunting expeditions, and others who had submitted relapsed into savagery, it became necessary in the spring to despatch a number of punitive expeditions. These met with complete success. Several villages tendered or resumed their allegiance and sent their children to be taught in school. When the summer came on and the unhealthy season commenced, the number of men lost by sickness compelled the troops to return to their quarters. In the late autumn operations were recommenced with great vigour, principally in the District of I-lan. Aided by the want of paths, the steepness of the mountains, and the depth of the ravines, the savages offered a bold resistance. But the troops pushed steadily on, occupying each village as they captured it. Here and there they unexpectedly seized dominating positions, from which they could see the movements of the enemy and attack them with advantage. Sometimes they advanced in mist or darkness amid the pouring rain and violent wind, guided by friendly aborigines, and helping each other up the steep hill-side, or climbing with the aid of the creeping vines. The successful attacks thus made on the villages, combined with the orders against unnecessary killing and burning at once overawed the savages and induced them to surrender one after another. In one instance, however, a commander named Ch'en Lo, reported that he had been roughly handled. He had attacked, as ordered, a cluster of villages in the Hsin-chu District. The savages fled at his approach, but he inflicted some loss on them. Afterwards, when he was returning he was suddenly assailed by several hundred men who were lying in ambush. An officer and thirteen soldiers were killed and a few guns and muskets were lost. Fortunately some troops outside came to his aid and rescued him from his dangerous position. Afterwards about a dozen wounded aborigines were brought into the camp of another commander. When questioned, they said they had been savagely attacked by a Chinese force and were hurt in escaping. Later still some chiefs belonging to friendly villages came in and asked for protection. They said that a bridge in their neighbourhood was carried away by the stream, but the Chinese Commander thought they had destroyed it, and therefore set upon them and killed six of their men. This led to a conflict in which ten soldiers and twenty of their people were slain. They begged for pardon and delivered up the arms which had been lost. The chiefs were sent on to the Governor at the capital of the island, who finding on enquiry that their story was substantially correct, at once removed the officer named Ch'en Lo from his command. This was followed by the submission of the villages in the neighbourhood, and order was established throughout the north of the island.—*Decree issued separately.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
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2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 8 1889

No. 878

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

The Dragon aroused.

Synopsis

Destruction of the Rail Road bridge at Tientsin ordered and its removal in process.

No. 878

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from "The Chinese Times," of the 27th instant, which in spite of its amusing character, fairly illustrates Chinese methods. The great iron Rail Road bridge spanning the Peiho at Tientsin, has been ordered to be removed because it was alleged to interfere with the navigation of junks. The Vice Roy yielded to the popular clamor and the

bridge

bridge is doomed.

In no country in the world but China could this folly have been perpetrated.

I have the Honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

One enclosure.

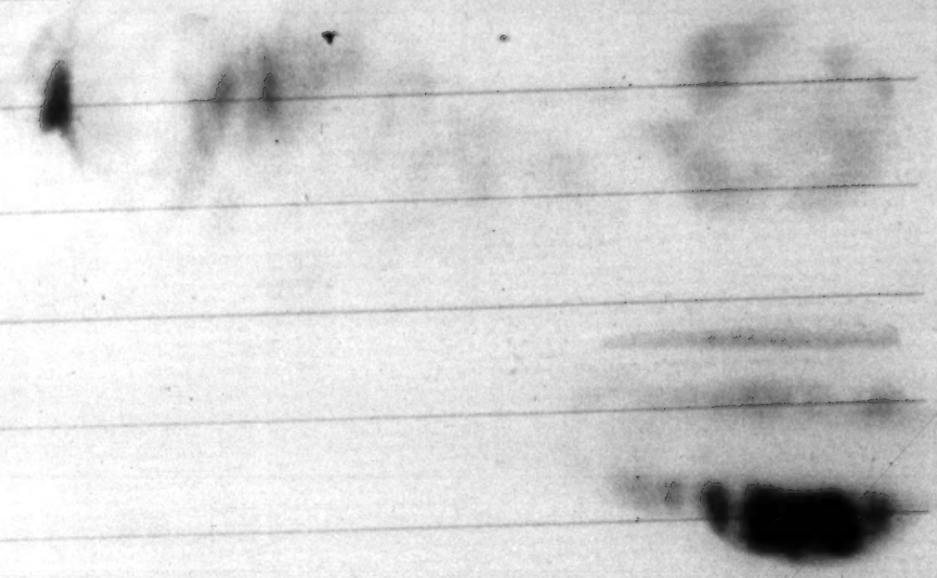
The Dragon aroused.

There are characteristics peculiar to all nations; but none so peculiar as those that distinguish the guileless Chinaman. As was remarked [illegible] week's leading article [illegible] *Times*, the Chinaman will [illegible] the shadow and lose the substance.

This is particularly exemplified this week at the new bridge the Railway Company have been throwing across the Peiho for foot and cart traffic. The primary objection of the opposition was the obstruction the bridge offered to the free passage of junks, which objection was no sooner discovered to be groundless than the question of "face" was introduced, and the consent of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang obtained to draw the piles which have been driven into the river. Operations were at once commenced on the piles occupying the centre of the river's bed, 52 in number, which were intended to carry that portion of the bridge which swung for the passage of junks. Two salt junks were requisitioned, and furnished with four 14in. square logs of Oregon timber. These logs were placed crosswise on the two junks which were moored one on each side of the first offensive pile selected to be drawn. At low tide on Sunday the logs were firmly lashed to the pile, and it was confidently expected that the rising tide would bring the pile up, so the civilised ones sat down and smoked the pipe of peace and chewed the garlic of meditation. In the happy homes of the great and high functionaries there was general rejoicing. At the festive evening meal they were particularly hilarious over the game of *fa-chuen*, and cracked sly jokes and passed knowing winks, and instead of shouting as is their wont: "A crab has eight legs, two claws and one mouth," they roared "A bridge has eight piles and two spans crossing one stream," and having exhausted themselves and their samshu cups they toddled off to their k'angs, rolled themselves up snug, and slept the sleep of the expectant.

Arrayed in bright robes, booted and buttoned, and borne on the shoulders of faithful servitors, soon after daylight they sped bridgewards, and amid a great show of wands, umbrellas, and peacock's feathers they asked, "How many piles have you extracted?" as if they had been human teeth and the operators dentists. The answer was sad and low, and sent a shaft of fear into their hearts: "No pile has been removed, great masters, but our own logs have been snapped asunder with the noise of many guns like a bamboo shoot."

Then the Dragon was aroused, and more men were called in, and more timber borrowed, and stronger chains procured, and great men of repute known as contractors came and stated the time it would take them to remove the eye-sore. One, munching a raw radish he had just purchased from an itinerant merchant, said he could draw out eight piles a day. Another, pooh-poohing the idea of being only able to remove eight piles, shook cut his quivering tail and said he would draw sixteen piles per day, and that the centre of the river should be *clear* in *three days and a half*. And so they went to work. At low tide they lashed *eight* logs of Oregon timber, each log 14in. square, to the barbarian pile, and instead of sitting down to wait for eventualities they made a ram of an immense beam and poked at the pile on one side and poked at the pile on the other side to loosen it, and all the time the tide rose steadily, steadily, steadily, and the salt junks went deeper, deeper, deeper, and the ram was swung harder, harder, harder, and at high tide the pile was found to have come up *two inches*. Some of the unbelieving dogs said: "Bosh! the tide has fallen two inches; the pile hasn't budged." But the joyful ones, said "Come and see." And they went; and behold it was even as had been currently reported. There stood the pile erect, battered though it had been, and it was *two inches taller than all the other fifty-one*. This was on Wednesday at noon, and when the Western sun shone under the cupola of the leaning pagoda at the Viceregal Yamén, the pile had been lifted 18in. On Thursday it was 3ft.; on Friday at noon it was 5ft, and later still 5ft 6in.; while to-day, at the time of going to press, the pile was raised 9ft. out of the 30ft., the depth to which it was driven. With the means now at their disposal, it would be difficult to say how long it will take to uproot the piles and



caissons in the centre of the river, for new ideas, breaking through the thick veil that seems to bar the entrance of common-sense, have pierced the brains of those engaged in this great and glorious enterprise of destruction. On Thursday, to the great discomfort of equestrians and pedestrians, an immense network of timber, upon which was fixed a capstan, was borne through Victoria Road by about thirty coolies *en route* for the bridge. Large chisels have also been ordered which are intended to be placed on long poles, and laid at the root of the piles. "Ha! ha! we will have the bridge away and save our face. If our operations occupy the whole breadth of the river what care we, we shall save our face. We may break one or two piles, and the junks that come to the port for the next few years will be unable to pass, or if they do they may strike holes in their bottoms by colliding with our broken piles, but then we shall save our face. Two junks collided a few days ago truly, and one would have been capsized had it not been that prompt assistance was rendered by some in charge of the bridge, but then our face will be saved. We have overloaded a junk with pig-iron, and it has sunk right in the channel of one of the spans, but we must keep quiet about this. Some have wished us to wait a few weeks, until all the junks have departed, before beginning operations, but no! we are engaged in a righteous cause, and no matter who suffers we must save our face!" And so the tragic comedy is allowed to spend itself.

If it were not a pitiable sight to go and look at the attempts to destroy good work, it would be amusing. Nearly a hundred men are sweating in the sultry heat, and in obedience to the wild song of the No. 1 coolie are working incessantly hour after hour endeavouring to undo what will have to be done over again, sooner or later; wasting time and money at ineffectual attempts to bar the progress the outside world is thrusting upon a stagnant and prejudiced race of taotais. Canute had sense enough to know, notwithstanding the foolhardiness of his courtiers, that unless he gave way to the mightier power of the sea, he would be swept before its fury and destroyed by its overwhelming force. No matter how mighty an official may be he cannot stem the flood of progress. If he persist in standing in the way he will be trodden down as remorselessly as if he had thrown himself beneath the wheels of the car of Juggernaut.

The bridge is in the worst possible place, it is true, but it is hoped, notwithstanding the mistake that has been made merely to serve minor selfish interests, that the Viceroy, with that good sense which usually characterises his actions, will stop the puerile efforts of these overgrown children, who should be appropriately slapped and sent to—bed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 8 1889

No. 879
Legation of the United States
Peking, April 30. 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Herr von Brandt.

Synopsis

Encloses an account of his life. States the death of Count de Luca. The Minister has now become Dean of the Diplomatic Body.

No. 879.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to send you a clipping from The Chinese Times of the 27th instant, paying a just tribute to H.E. Mr. M. von Brandt, German Minister.

The comments on the character of this eminent diplomatist are interesting for the historical points presented, as well as shewing some of the labors of the Diplomatic Body in the East. My relations with

Lun

kind were always of the friendliest, and I derived much assistance from his great knowledge of Eastern matters. His departure left Count F. de Luca, the Italian Minister, the Dean of the Diplomatic Body. His residence, however, was Shanghai, and I assumed the duties of Dean, being the oldest resident Minister here.

Yesterday, news came of the sudden death of Count de Luca, so that now I am the senior of the Corps. Our mode of doing business here devolves great labor on the Dean. In matters, which are numerous, in which foreigners are generally interested the Dean conducts usually the negotiations

with

with the Foreign Office. Through him come to the Diplomatic Body all communications from the Consular bodies affecting the general foreign interests. In affairs of ceremony he is the spokesman for his colleagues.

I shall endeavor to imitate the excellencies of my distinguished predecessor.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, Charles Denby

One Enclosure.

Chinese Times.

Tientsin, Saturday, 27th April, 1889. [$13 PER ANNUM. Postage Extra.

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London, 22nd April, 1889.

Oklahonia, in Indian territory, has been opened, and 50,000 settlers have rushed to occupy the district. Bloodshed is feared among the competing settlers.

London, 25th April, 1889.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Bristol, defended the outlay on the navy, and urged the folly of increasing the danger of invasion by the creation of a possibly hostile autonomous government in Ireland.

Herr von Brandt.

THIS eminent servant of the German Empire, having obtained temporary leave from his Government, will return to his country for awhile to recruit his health, upon which the labours of thirty years in China and Japan have left evil, if natural, effects. But we hope that a sojourn in the land of his birth, amongst his own people, will restore his physical strength, and that foreign as well as purely German interests in this Empire, especially in these first stages of the evolutionary processes now in slow and painful development, may again have the advantage of his ripe experience, sagacity, and fine intellect in the Councils of the Treaty Powers.

Herr von Brandt is a son of the well-known Prussian General of Division whose memoirs, admirably well written, and the outcome of an observant and highly trained mind, are well-known in England through the eulogistic notices of them published in the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* of the time; also by the warm appreciation of students of the Napoleonic wars and contemporary continental history; especially of the moving incidents of the first separate and finally concerted action taken by Prussian officers and statesmen against the great Emperor at the end of the French evacuation of Poland, following the disastrous campaign of Moscow, and preceding the terrible struggle that led to the withdrawal of the garrisons of invaders from Germany, and their final retreat to France. Herr von Brandt, therefore, by instincts and associations a soldier, after due preparation entered at the proper age the 11th Regiment of Prussian Infantry, then stationed at Breslau, and was quickly recognized by his superiors and comrades as an officer of unusual promise, who assuredly would have made his mark in war; but as it was also found that he was a many-sided and accomplished man of fine natural capacity, he was removed to the Prussian Consular Service, and appointed therein to serve in Cairo and Alexandria. He so distinguished himself in these places that he was promoted in 1859 to the post of *attaché* to Count Eulenburg, who, when re-organized Prussia was beginning to feel her growing strength and to prepare for inevitable future expansion, was sent on a special political and commercial mission to Siam, China, and Japan. The mission was everywhere successful in its end, and to Herr von Brandt Count Eulenburg confided the duty of making the first approaches to the Imperial Chinese Government in Peking, a difficult task for many arbitrary reasons at the time, and which required the exercise of both firmness and delicacy. Herr von Brandt carried out the spirit of his elastic instructions perfectly well, and prepared the way quietly but effectually for the amicable and satisfactory relations that have ever since existed between Germany and China.

Soon after the completion of this important confidential service Herr von Brandt went to Shanghai, and while there made the acquaintance of General Gordon, whose remarkable campaigns against the Taipings—campaigns showing abnormal resource and flexibility

of talent on the part of the English leader—Herr von Brandt followed and often witnessed with soldierly interest and appreciation. His observations, full as they were of military learning, knowledge of men, correct diagnoses of the climatic, ethnic, and singular topographical conditions to be observed, and the philosophic aspects of the opposing forces; the ill-directed and fanatical energy, the unexpected and extraordinary actual talent for war shown by the Chung Wang and some other rebel leaders who knew and practised well many resources of the difficult military art without being able to formulate a single definite principle of strategy, warriors by instinct in fact, the tremendous if often passive resistance of the Empire, the intense tenacity of the two young Manchu women who became co-Empresses, and the effect of the rapid leavening of Gordon's strange and erratic genius, are most interesting and probably unique; and we trust His Excellency, the Minister for Germany, following his father's illustrious example, may be induced to give forth a valuable contribution to an interesting historical epoch.

Count Eulenburg about this time made his treaty with Japan, and in 1864 appointed Herr von Brandt Consul of Prussia in Yokohama where he soon after formed a close friendship with Sir H. Parkes, then H. M. Minister to Tokio, an intimacy only ended by the lamented death of the British Minister. After a time Herr von Brandt was promoted to be Minister Resident of Prussia in Tokio, which post he successfully filled during the difficult, uncertain, and dangerous transitionary times which included the deposition of the Tycoon, the investiture of the Mikado with undivided rule, and the birth, amid intense opposition on all sides and a most formidable internecine war between the great parties of the Empire, of New Japan.

In 1866 Herr von Brandt, on hearing of the war with Austria, hastened home to offer his sword to his King, but arrived too late to take part in the memorable conflict out of which Prussia emerged supreme. In reward for his patriotic zeal he was appointed *aide-de-camp* to the Military Governor in occupation of Brünn in Moravia. Soon after, Herr von Brandt returned to his post in Japan, and had a busy and eventful career there, with honour to himself and to the satisfaction of his King.

The part taken by His Excellency, who acted throughout in almost unbroken concert with Sir Harry Parkes in the imbroglio of 1874 between China and Japan concerning the Loo Choos, Formosa, and other subsidiary matters, a history whose secret and mostly ignoble springs of action have not been made public yet, led to his promotion to be Minister of Germany in Peking in 1875, in succession to Baron von Rehfues. Between 1875 and 1880, and at the later date, the full treaty between the Empires of Germany and China was made, a most important document, involving new and tentative departures from old grooves. There was a quick succession of incidents affecting foreign interests, and on all of them Herr von Brandt took a full and prominent share of action and responsibility. In 1883 his old friend and ally, Sir Harry Parkes, was made H.B.M. Minister to Peking, and the former intimacy and alliance between the two magnetic minds were renewed, with advantage to both of the Empires they so zealously served. Finally, in 1888, the German convention with China, excluding France from all power of interference with German Catholic missionaries, was concluded at the same time as the corresponding agreement was made on behalf of Italy, whose interests in the matter are counterparts of those of Germany. The two conventions, though sequential to and in fact arising out of the declared will of the Imperial house, were not made without difficulty, as the Yamên, less bold than the dynastic family, unwillingly took overt action against the pretensions of France, and rather designed to extinguish the protectorate by slower, more timorous, and less direct methods. But in spite of both open and secret opposition and much passive resistance to action, the conventions were made, Germany and Italy now enjoy unquestioned their rightful jurisdictions, and this ancient Empire has been rid from a dangerous claim which never had any real legal basis. This last important and crowning work having been effected, His Excellency had full right to claim a well-earned respite from the toils and cares of office, and in Berlin he will certainly receive welcome and honour from his Sovereign, and from the great Chancellor who directs the destinies of United Germany.

At this moment it would be but in vain to enquire what effect Herr von Brandt's ministerial policy and actions have had upon the Peking Yamên, as that body still prides itself, though some misgivings are beginning to be evident, upon absolute inaccessibility to external ideas. But it is not the less true that the Yamên many times and oft has sought and has found in His Excellency a wise and trusty counsellor, that his action, sometimes open, sometimes hidden, has been invariably followed by beneficial effects, and that, in spite of the dogged resistance to the entry of the modern spirit, some innovations of importance have been by his influence imposed upon the ways of Chinese statecraft. To test by results, at this particular time too, the real force of the methods of any foreign Minister upon the Chinese Councils would be a premature procedure, as the good seed is thrown upon stony ground. After a season some shoots will spring up, and with them there will begin the gradual unfolding of potentialities of change, but before visible good can be done to revivify this ancient people, and to induce them to abandon the obsolete and injurious traditions of rule, more and intimate contact with the outer Western world is requisite, and the process will be slow. And, if it be true, as the Marquis Tsêng affirms, that China is

awakening, that great movement must in no small degree be ascribed to the special qualifications of temper which enabled the German Minister to chase sleep from the venerable brows of the members of the Tsung-li Yamên. At all events, Herr von Brandt has done his part as a most able and ardent pioneer of civilization, and by his efforts and those of others, the opposition of China to change has been lessened in its tenacity. He may be contented to be regarded as a pioneer, and no man has done his duty more earnestly to arouse China than he, and when he rests from his labours his works will assuredly have honourable recognition.

As regards the promotion of German interests, whose furtherance was his special duty, his success both in Japan and China has been great, and it is satisfactory to know that his policy of action has been warmly appreciated by the people he has represented so well. Though by profession and tastes a soldier, he has yet acquired what probably is an unequalled knowledge of the politics, commerce, sociology, militant powers and resources, and the real tendencies of the Chinese and Japanese Empires; and the results of his ripe and accurate knowledge and sound judgment have been of the utmost value not only to his foreign colleagues, and to general foreign interests, but also to the two ancient Empires to which he has been successively accredited.

It may not, therefore, be out of place to offer to the departing Minister a respectful but cordial tribute testifying to the admiration and regard in which he is held by all who have had the privilege of his acquaintance, who have enjoyed, as so many have, his charming and generous hospitality, and who have had the advantage of listening to the witty and delightful conversation of an accomplished gentleman, sceptic observer, man of the world, and warm friend.

We trust we will ere long again see His Excellency in his old post with his old energy, and in full enjoyment of health and strength. In the meantime we wish him *Bon voyage!* and honourable reception in the country he has served with such fidelity and success.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUN 7 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 8 1889

No. 880

Legation of the United States
Peking April 30 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Passports to Catholic Missionaries

Synopsis

Passports are now issued through the ministers of the nationality of the Missionaries and not through the French Legation as heretofore.

No. 880

Legation of the United States,
Peking, April 30. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

As a sequel to what I have already written on the subject of the issuing of passports to Catholics, I have now to state that the Italian Missionaries now obtain their passports through the Italian Legation.

There was some misunderstanding on this subject, as the Propaganda was inimical to the Italian government. But during the last few days passports for

Italians

Italian Missionaries for which Monsieur Lefaivre, Minister of France had applied were sent by the Foreign Office to the Italian Minister.

For his services in assisting in concluding the Treaty between Italy and China, concerning the recognition of Italian jurisdiction over Italian Missionaries, Mr. von Brandt has received the rank and decoration of the Italian order of "St. Maurice and Lazarus" and other members of his Legation have been decorated.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

JUN 8 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with #876.
JUN 7 1889

No 881.

Rec'd June 8/89
Keiley

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 1st 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

The late riot in the northern part of Peking.

Synopsis

Injuries not so great as reported. Some of the rioters arrested. Expectation of future quiet.

No 881.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 1st 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I reported yesterday that a riot had occurred in the northern part of Peking. Yesterday I went up to the Hou Mên — the Presbyterian Mission — and conferred with the missionaries and got full particulars.

The damage was not so great as reported, and as soon as my request reached the

Yamên

Yamên officers and men were sent to the scene. Two of the rioters were arrested and punished. I have written to the Yamên again today giving the names of the chief offenders and asking that stringent means be taken to restore peace to the neighborhood.

This school was a charity school for girls taught by two Chinese female teachers. The girls and teachers had been often insulted by the members of a bad family, living near the school, of the name of Yü San. This family is related to the Imperial family and it's members wear the yellow

girdle

girdle. A young man by the name of Chang Ping Ê; who is a Christian and in the employment of the Presbyterian Mission, went near the school to enquire into the matter: and was brutally beaten by the sons of Yü Yan and others. The ruffians then went to the school but the children and teachers had fled and no further injury was done to any person. The door was broken down and the books scattered over the floor, but, at the instance of the owner of the house, the building was not injured.

I hope to secure further energetic action on the part of

the

the authorities and that no further difficulty will transpire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 7 1889
RECEIVED.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Refer to Bureau of Statistics
Act as interesting -
JUN 7 1889

No 882.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 3rd 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Report of trip of inspection to Silver Mines at Ku Shan Tze.

(Copied for publication.)

No 882.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 3rd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I returned to Peking the 27th ult., after making a trip to the silver mines at Ku Shan Tzu in Mongolia. I was accompanied by Mr. J. D. Cheshire, the Interpreter of this Legation, We made the journey in Chinese carts.

Passing out of one of the

eastern

eastern gates our course was northeasterly. We skirted the base of the great eastern hills which at this season are bleak and bare. They are treeless but a later spring-time will clothe them with scant herbage. The road led us hour by hour closer to Ku-pei-kou, which is one of the three great passes in the mountains. On the third day, ~~[illegible]~~ ascended a high hill, we caught our first sight of the

Great Wall of China.

This ancient monument has been too often described to warrant any lengthy description

of

of it. I will briefly state that it was finished 204 years B.C. Its building occupied 10 years, of which seven were after the death of the Emperor Tsin Chi Hwang-ti, who designed it. It commences at Shan-hai-kwei (Lat. 40° long 119° 50') a coast town on the boundary line between Chihli and Shingking. It terminates near Kia-yu-kwan. In a straight line its length is 1255 miles, but its turnings and windings increase its length to 1500 miles. It is built of earth faced with large bricks. It is 25 ft. thick at the base and 15 at the top. There is a crenellated parapet and

all

all along it's length brick towers, at various intervals, 40ft. high. At intervals all along the wall on the outside are brick watch towers 40ft. high. On these towers beacon fires of wolf dung were lighted when the invader approached. These towers are not peculiar to the locality of the wall but extend to Peking. In the distance the wall and the towers appear to be in perfect preservation, but a nearer approach discloses dilapidation here and there. The wall goes over and along the crest of the highest mountains. At the old North Gate at Ku-pei-kou

one

one sees it extending east and
west as far as the eye can
reach. It is a beautiful object
and more than any other
creation of man suggests the
idea of power. It goes across
gorges, defiles, steeps and cliffs
making no deviation for any
natural obstacle.

It is the fashion to ridicule
this wall as being the
insensate display of despotic
power; but the traveler who
has seen the country and who
has considered the condition
of China contemporaneous with
its construction will not join
in this ridicule. The Great
Wall was intended to protect

the

the comparatively unwarlike Chinese against the incursions of their warlike neighbors, the Manchus and Mongols. It served it's purpose better than countless soldiers would have done. For many centuries it saved China from conquest. Since the Manchu conquest, in 1643, the Wall has become useless and has never been repaired.

We were required to show our passports as we passed through the Great Wall each way.

Te-Lo

The next place of interest was Te-Lo. It is a city of about

20,000

20,000 people, situate near the banks of the Dan-ho, a large stream flowing south from the eastern slopes of the Chalan hills. We here went through a pass of considerable extent cut out of the solid rock. The town is mostly one long street. On the outskirts are the celebrated hunting grounds and imperial palace. Here the Emperors passed their summers and hither Hsien-feng went when the allies took Peking, and here he died. It was impossible to enter these premises.

Je-ho is also celebrated for its Buddhist temples. Here is one which resembles an ancient

castle

castle and is eleven stories high. There are several other temples and numerous pagodas of blue porcelain. Nearly a thousand Buddhist priests live in these temples. Te-ho is also noted for it's lacquer ware and honey. In this country one rarely sees a Mongolian. The Chinese have taken complete possession of it.

Kei Shan Tzu.

From Te-ho our route lay almost entirely in the gorges of the mountains. We wound occasionally pass over a high hill or through a road cut into a mountain. On the 8th day after leaving Peking we reached

the

the silver mines at Ku Shan Tze, which were our destination. The importance of these mines warrants a full description thereof.

The Silver Mines at Ku Shan Tze.

The Chinese Government has lately introduced American methods of mining into an extensive mining district in Mongolia. The locality selected is Ku Shan Tze, a small hamlet situated about 150 miles north of the Great Wall and only 50 miles distant from Tekoi the capital of the province.

At this point there are veins of lead ore carrying silver

silver and occuring in limestone.
The Chinese works have been
carried on in precisely the same
way that the Greeks and
Romans knew and without
the slightest advance upon those
methods. The work of cutting out
the ore and the excavations in
solid rock necessary to reach
the ore was all done without
powder. The workman held a
short pointed chisel against
the rock and struck it with a
hammer held in the other hand
and after several blows
succeeded in breaking away
a small chip. Chip by chip the
rock was broken away but the
work was so laborious that

no

no unnecessary cutting was done and the passages opened by the native method of work are all extremely limited in size. They are so low that progression is usually impossible except on all fours and so narrow that it is impossible often to turn round in them.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese never advanced far enough in mining skill to invent the system of channelling, or cutting parallel grooves in the face of the rock, which leaves intervening ridges that can be broken down by wedges. This method, which is more expeditious than

than chipping away the whole face of the rock and, which was well known to the ancient miners in Europe, seems to be a step beyond the mining development of the Mongolians.

Another peculiarity of their work is the use of extremely heavy hammers, 13 to 15 pounds being an ordinary weight for single hand hammers, while in other countries the weight is usually less than 5 pounds. The Chinese consider that steel should not strike steel and consequently the face of the hammer is made of soft iron and soon wears into a deep cup, forming a tool which

no civilized miner could use with safety.

The mine at Kui Shan Zhi has been excavated by these methods for a length of 500 ft and depth of 320 ft. Five veins are known at the surface and for 100 ft in depth, but lower down they run into each other leaving two principal veins. The works are very extensive and indicate a long period of working. The old residents of the place say that it has been opened for 30 years and that 2000 men were employed in it at one time, but men who are able to judge in such matters inform me that the labor of

2000

2000 men continuously for 30 years would be quite inadequate for the excavation of all this rock by the Chinese methods, and it is quite probable that the mine has been known and worked for one or more centuries.

In introducing the "foreign method of work the viceroy of Chihli, Li Hung Chang, chose to obtain his men and machinery from the United States. John A. Church C. M. was commissioned to examine the mine and, his report being favorable, hoisting and pumping machinery was procured from the Union Iron Works at San Francisco and the mine opened by a shaft to the

the depth of 400 ft. This shaft has two compartments for hoisting and one for pump and ladder way. Drifts or galleries have been opened on the length of the vein at the depth of 100, 200 and 350 ft. respectively.

The ore is mainly limestone, with a small proportion of galena, or sulphide of lead, which contains silver enough to yield twenty ounces of fine metal to the ton of mixed rock. A concentrating mill was built to seperate the barren limestone from the valuable lead and silver minerals. This mill was supplied by Fraser and Chalmers

of

of Chicago and contains machines, that are designed to crush the ore first to coarse and then to fine powder. In its powdered condition it is passed through wire screens and water sizers from which it goes in streams, each one of which contains one uniform size or coarseness of powder, to the machines in which the separation of the valuable from the worthless part is effected. These machines are of two kinds; jigs, in which the ore is tossed up and down by a stream of water, and low flat tables which receive the finest sizes and subject them to the action of a current that

is

is just strong enough to wash away the powdered limestone leaving the heavier galena to be swept off by a strong jets of water. In both of these machines there is a continous influx of ore and water and an equally continuous discharge of the worthless part called "tailings". The valuable silver mineral is discharged continuously or not according to it's proportion in the ore.

This valuable mineral is allowed to settle in boxes and thrown into a brick filter from which it is removed to the furnace and fused with an admixture of iron ore

ore found in the upper part of the mine. As the iron is as valuable as the ordinary ore of the mine all the materials that go into the furnace are silver bearing. A smelting furnace of the best type with steel water jackets, such as are used in the large smelting works in Colorado, was ordered of James W. Jackson of Denver Colorado, but had not arrived in the early part of April 1889. In order to serve a temporary emergency a small brick furnace had been built and had made one successful run.

The mine at Ku Shan Tze is situated about 2500 feet above

above the sea, 250 miles distant at the nearest point, and 100 ft. above a small brook which supplies water for the mill. At a distance of 12 miles, southwest, is the mountain and mine of Yen Tung Shan which rises 1000 ft. higher. This mine is also under Mr. Church's management as is another called Shan-tou-Kou distant about 25 miles. The latter is not worked but hoisting machinery supplied by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has been erected at Yen Tung Shan and a shaft sunk to the depth of 200 feet. Yen Tung Shan is a net work of extremely

rugged

rugged mountain ravines dominated by a peak about 3800 ft. above sea level. The vein is of great length; probably more than a mile, and the Chinese called it the vein of ten li, or three miles, length. As at Ku Shan Tzu there are several branching veins at the surface, which run together within one or two hundred feet of the depth. In native hands this mine has produced much more than the one at Ku Shan Tzu. Indeed the natives assert that it has produced six million taels and Ku Shan Tzu two million, but these amounts seem to be based on conjecture

or

or loose assertion. The amount of excavation indicates a large output but what it has been is unknown.

The present management began work at Hu Shan Zui because it was accessible to carts while no roads had been made through the ravines of Yen Feng Shan. As soon as the work at the former place is firmly established and in regular operation a similar concentrating mill will be built at Yen Fung Shan but all the smelting will be carried on at Hu Shan Zui.

Mongolia is reported to contain 180 known mines of

gold

gold, silver, copper, iron and coal and it is expected that the successful introduction of foreign methods will lead to the development gradually of other valuable veins. The iron mines are worthy of especial mention. There are five large outcrops of magnetic ore, two of which, at least, are as extensive as those of the most noted mines in the United States. Here is valuable coking coal within eighty miles and fair steam coal within a mile or two of the iron. The value of these mines has been brought to the attention of the Viceroy Li by Mr. Church, and their

great

great merit will probably call for careful attention whenever China adopts a plan of railroad building with home-manufactured rails.

Prof. Church was formerly Professor of Mining in Columbia College, New York, and more recently the manager of some mines in Arizona.

There are now at the Ku Shan Zu mines seven Americans besides Prof. Church and his wife. These men are miners, machinists, smelters and assayers. They were carefully selected from practical miners in the United States. There are about three hundred natives employed in

the

the mines. A company of soldiers is stationed here for protection. A Chinese director, they resides at the mines. The present outlay is between four and five thousand taels per month. The magnitude of the work done will be comprehended when it is remembered that at the time that Prof. Church took charge there was nothing here but a barren mountain. All stores and machinery must be hauled from Tong Shan, a twelve days transit. The roads are as bad as they can be. A little village has grown up on the hillside. The energy and ability of Prof. Church

are

are remarkable. He often does the work of a machinist.

In behalf of progress in China as well as in the interest of American skill and labor it is to be hoped that these mines will prove successful. Success here in this initial movement means the opening of many other mines, the erection of furnaces and foundries, the building of railroads and the accession of a great population in Mongolia. It means also prominence for American engineers and mechanics in the progress of China. If mines are opened railroads will become a necessity. The idea

of

of Li Hung Chang has always been that China should open mines and manufacture iron and then build railroads. He has devoted much money and time to these mines and has provided them with the best machinery.

I have great hopes that the mines will prove a paying investment. It is not important that they should be a "bonanza" but it is all important that they pay. If they could produce $500.00 a day the problem of progress in China under American direction would be solved. My examination leads me to believe that this amount will be

realized

realized as soon as the machinery is all in place. The people take great interest in the mines, and many Chinese seek employment in them.

Jung Cha Kou

We remained at the mines two days. We were received with the greatest kindness by Prof. Clark and Mr. Church and the other Americans. We passed the great wall again on the return trip at Jung Cha Kou. This is one of the three great passes of which Nankou and Ku-pei-kou are the two others.

Sun-Hua

En

En route to Peking, a couple of days were passed at the Methodist Mission at Tunlua. This station is only three years old but already there is a large compound containing several comfortable houses; a girl and boy's school, a dispensary, a hospital, and an industrial school. From Tunlua as a centre missionary operations are prosecuted in the neighborhood with great success.

My presence at Tunlua secured for the missionaries the sealing of their deeds by the Sub-prefect. This official called on me and I thanked

him

him for his kindness to the missionaries and particularly for having sealed their deeds. My visit will do the missionaries some good I think.

I cannot close this report without an expression of my obligations to Mr. J. D. Perkins. His knowledge of the language and habits and customs of the people was of great assistance to me on this trip and his kindness and courtesy were invariable.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No 883 Ack by Dept Feb

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 19 1889

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 6. 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging Despatches
Nos. 403 to 407 inclusive.

No 883

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 6. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches nos. 403 to 407 inclusive of March 28. and 29.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Diplomatic Bur
Add - file.
WHW

June 20/89

No 884

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 6. 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 20 1889

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Heavy finds at the Kuchantzu Mines.

(Noted for publication)

No 884

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 6. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

Supplemental to my dispatch No 882, May 3. I have the honor to inform you that information has reached here that the Miners in the Kaishantzu Mines have struck a vein of silver which will produce 500 Taels to the ton. The amount expected to be realized is probably exaggerated in the first exhilation of joy, but there is no doubt that the find is something enormous. Should

this

this vein hold out, the terms of my despatch predicting a great future for Americans in connexion with industrial and progressive movements in China will be fully justified by the event.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 15 1889

No 885 See Mems. Dip. Bu. July 10. 1889 Cred Ltr
rear. Yes Endorsement

Legation of the United States
Peking, May 10th, 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 19 1889
RECEIVED.

Ans 16 July

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 27 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

The Missionary troubles at Shi Nan Fu

Synopsis

Reports correspondence with Foreign office and views suggesting that a member of this Legation should visit Shi Nan Fu to endeavour to secure a settlement.

Diplomatic Bureau

Levant

short-report-outline

Smaller schoolmaster's

despatch WPW

June 26th/89

No 885 Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 10th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of my communication to the Foreign Office of the 4th instant, relating to the Missionary troubles at Chi Nan Fu.

I enclose also a translation of the reply of the Yamen thereto.

The facts as reported to me by the head of the Presbyterian Mission are stated in my communication.

The Yamen, as usual, sends a reply which looks favorable.

Post

But I greatly fear that delays will again supervene through the obstinacy of the local officials and the indisposition of the Imperial Government to coerce them on questions of this nature.

In my despatch No 723 of October 6th 1888, I deemed it my duty to suggest to your predecessor, that in the event of all other means failing, it might be well to consider the propriety of my going in person to Shi Nan Fu, or sending a member of this Legation, to endeavour to effect a settlement of this troublesome question. Such a trip would be very expensive, and I did not feel authorized to take it unless so directed by the Department, and

unless

under authority were conferred to
draw for the necessary funds.
The Missionaries agree with me
in the opinion that personal
intervention at Shi Nan Fu by
one in authority offers the only
means of securing favorable results.
I have no personal desire to incur
the fatigue of such a trip, but I
am prepared to do so, if known time
shall elapse and still nothing be done.
I, therefore, submit for your
consideration the question whether
I shall be authorized to go to
Shi Nan Fu should all other means
fail of success.
It must be remembered that the
question of the right of the Missionaries
to acquire land at Shi Nan for

Yeas

has produced great annoyance to our fellow citizens, to the public and this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Denby to Foreign Office May 4th 1889
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Denby May 9th 1889.

No 15. Enclosure 1 with despatch No 885

Legation of the United States

Peking, May 4th, 1889.

Your Highness

and

Your Excellencies.

I have the honor to inform Your Highness and Your Excellencies that I am again compelled to call Your attention to the troubles of the Missionaries at Shi Nan Fu.

The Missionaries have been notified by the local magistrate that they cannot retain the piece of land that they bought with

To his

His Highness Prince Ching

and

Their Excellencies the Ministers

of the Tsung li Yamen.

lies outside of the city. This is the second place that has been refused to them. It is claimed that this second piece of land was not owned by the person who sold it to the Missionaries, although he had a stamped deed from the person who now claims it.

It is claimed also that there is a grave on the land. This is true, but when the Missionaries bought the land it was stipulated that this grave should remain there three years. The reason given was that the dead person who was a poor woman had died of cholera, and it would not do to disturb the body immediately. On these trivial pretends the deeds

are

are not united, the case is reconsidered, and the middle man has been incarcerated.

It thus appears that although the missionaries made two bona fide purchases, they have in each case been refused possession of the places bought.

I renew the statement heretofore repeatedly made by Your Highness and Your Excellencies that the missionaries are willing to accept any suitable piece of land that may be satisfactory to the authorities.

I have the honor to state further that by direction of my government I must request that in the final settlement of this case

damages

damages be awarded to Rev. Gilbert Reid for a serious beating suffered by him at the hands of a mob. I have to request that his case be considered and a reasonable compensation be made to him for his wrongs and injuries.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies are aware that this matter has been long pending. If it be the intention of the local authorities to deny to the Missionaries the right to acquire a suitable place to carry on their charitable and religious work at or near Chinanfu, and if they are to be sustained by Your Highness and Your Excellencies

in

in that determination, it would be best to make the declaration positive and final, so that I can inform my Government of the conclusion.

But I have been led to believe by the communications of Your Highness and Your Excellencies that this case would be amicably settled and I still hope that such may be the case.

I avail myself &c, &c, &c,

(signed) Charles Darby.

Enclosure 2 with despatch No 885

No 17.

Peking, May 9th, 1889.

The Foreign Office

to Mr. Denby.

Your Excellency:—

Upon the 4th instant the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency setting forth that the Missionaries had reported that the Magistrate at Shi Nan Fu had refused to allow them the second piece of land—a vacant lot outside of the city, etc.

In reply the Prince and Ministers would observe that in regard to this, on the 18th of February 1889, they received a note from Your

Excellency

Excellency having relation to it, and they at once transmitted a copy of same to the Governor of Shantung requesting him to instruct the local officials to expeditiously and satisfactorily take action and settle it, but up to the present time no report has been received from the said persons.

Now having received Your Excellency's despatch under — acknowledgement, it is right to again address the Governor of Shantung in the matter, pressing him to issue strenuous injunctions to the officials under his jurisdiction to speedily bring the case to a close; on receipt of a reply the Prince and Ministers will inform

Your

you and in the meantime
they send his acknowledgment
for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary communication
addressed to

His Excellency
Charles Darby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 26 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Everett

file

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 27 1889

No. 886

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 14. 1889

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Chinese probity testified to by the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

No

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 1st. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

As the character of the Chinese is more or less under discussion in the United States it may be well to put on record the remarks of Mr. Evarts Cameron, late manager of the Kaiping and Tangshan Mines, on the occasion of his leaving Shanghai.
Enclosed a clipping containing a portion of these remarks made a few days ago. Coming from a man of such long and special experience, they are weighty words.

I.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

tribute :—

I have referred to the high commercial standing of the Foreign Community. The Chinese are in no way behind ourselves in that respect; in fact, I know of no people in the world I would sooner trust than the Chinese Merchant and Banker. Of course there [illegible]ions to every rule, but to show that I have good reason for making such a strong statement I may mention that for the last 25 years the Bank has been doing a very large business with Chinese in Shanghai, amounting, I should say, to hundreds of millions of taels, and we have never met with a defaulting Chinaman.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 26 1889
RECEIVED.

file

Mr. Everett

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 27 1889

No 887.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 15th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Death of His Excellency the Minister of Japan.

Synopsis.

Remarks of Mr. Denby as Dean of the Diplomatic Body

One enclosure.

No 887.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 15th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. Shioda Saburo, Minister of Japan, died here the 11th instant.

As the deceased was a Buddhist in religion, and as there is some difference between Japanese and Chinese rituals, no funeral services were had here. It was, nevertheless,

deemed

deemed advisable for the Diplomatic Corps to visit the Japanese Legation, at a given time in a body, in order to testify our respect for our late Colleague. The members of the various Legations accordingly attended in uniform at the Japanese Legation yesterday at 2½ P. M.

On that occasion I, as Dean of the Corps, made the remarks which are hereto appended.

1/887

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure.

Remarks as above.

Enclosure in No 887

Gentlemen:

It has occurred to me that this sad occasion should not be allowed to pass without some recognition of the sentiments which animate us all. On the part of my honorable Colleagues and myself, I desire to express the great sorrow that we all feel at the untimely death of our late most esteemed Colleague.

We have known Mr. Shioda for several years. He was courteous, unassuming, scholarly intelligent and honorable. Simple in his manners, he was learned in the sciences, in languages and in literature, and skilled in his vocation as a diplomatist. In his intercourse with his Colleagues he was uniformly amiable and kind. Knowing him as

I

I did, I venture to say that during his life he did no man any wrong, and that on no occasion did he fail to do his duty. He was eminently conscientious. He fitly represented the best sentiments of educational and governmental progress of his beautiful country, which has appropriately taken for it's emblem the "rising sun".

Death has lately been busy in the ranks of the representatives of the foreign powers in China. A short time since Count de Luca, in the prime of his splendid manhood was stricken down, Saturday last death came again, and this time to perhaps the youngest of us all. He loves a shining mark. He found it here in this accomplished gentleman, this learned scholar, this lovable companion, this skillful diplomatist.

In

In the name of my Colleagues and in my own, I express to his associates in this Legation and to his bereaved widow and family, and to his country, our profound sorrow and sympathy in the irreparable loss that they have sustained.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 26 1889
RECEIVED.

Diplomatic Bureau
ack by subject &
file W.H.W.

July 3/89

No. 888

Legation of the United States

Peking May 17. 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 5 1889

Mr. Denby

to the ✓ Ackd. July 5/89

Secretary of State.

Subject

Some observations on the duties, obligations and labors of the Minister to China.

No 888

Legation of the United States,
Peking May 17. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit a few observations touching the duties, obligations and labors of the head of this Legation. I am induced to make these observations because, I observe almost continually that rigorous attacks are made in Congress and in the public Press, on the whole Diplomatic service. It seems to be generally conceived in the United States that the Foreign Minister is merely ornamental,

one

one of the State Consumers
of Foreign, a Foreign on the
roster of the Government,
who renders no real
service.
It is not my province
to criticize the utterances
of the distinguished members
of the Legislative
Branch of the Government.
I do not presume to do
so. But in the nature of
a plea of self defense
against mortifying
strictures made possibly
in some cases without
knowledge of the facts,
as one of the humblest
of the Diplomatic Body,
I have prepared this
unvarnished statement.
I am not concerned
with the general question
so far as it may affect
the Diplomatic Body in

Europe

Europe or in other than Eastern Countries.

The system of special agents, which is boasted, would certainly not be efficient in China.

Rarely does a day pass that I fail either to write to the Yamen, or to receive a communication from them. Some official must be here to attend to business. After many years endeavor, the Foreign powers secured the great advantage of having a resident Minister here. That some subordinate official might do the work is possible. That a few thousand dollars might be saved at the expense of personal humiliation to this person and of our own loss of self respect as

a

a Nation, is also possible. But that the Government of the United States should leave the twelve hundred Americans in China to the mercy of Mobs, without protection, so far as the Imperial Government is concerned, would be simply to abdicate the gravest Governmental duty. The Doctrine should be, and probably is among the generality of Americans, that an American cannot stray so far that his Government will fail, either by its prestige, or its power, to protect him.

I am often called on to exercise this supreme duty. I am liable, living here on a volcano, to be called on to do so at any moment. Witness the late sudden

and

unprovoked riot at Mukden! Through the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, it is probable that like emeutes were lately averted at Chefoo and at several points on the Yangtze. The great distance from China makes it impossible to have any efficient duty performed by special agents except in the making of treaties, which is exceptional and does not touch the daily and hourly work of this legation. If the Government of the richest and greatest nation in the world could be brought to consent to such treaties, it might be possible to have our work done here by some friendly power. There are several important countries which

have

have no ministers here.

The German Minister acts for Austria, the Russian for Denmark, I for Sweden and Norway. I do exactly the Austria would for the United Kingdom that I do for the United States. The work is not very great, but such as it is, it has been done for many years by the Russian Minister. His compliment is yearly remembered and gratified. His consideration results in any form whatever.

Even the transmittal of a Sovereign's autograph letter of Consul General of Sweden and Norway gratefully declined to obtain for him, was summarily [illegible] disagreeable sentiment expressed.

it should be offered during my term or after its termination.

An abandonment of representation in China now, would, as far as we are concerned, destroy a great system of administration, to whose construction and perfection our country largely contributed. The lives and property of American citizens would become insecure. Our influence would be destroyed, and our national dignity seriously impaired.

To enforce these ideas, I propose, as briefly as possible, to enumerate some of the duties of the Minister to China. Such an official arriving here will be surrounded by a hoary

Civilization

civilization, which differs
in dee respects from
that of his own country.
He becomes a teacher
of Western ideas. He is
leagued with the repre-
sentatives of the great
Foreign Powers, whose
interests are in the main,
identical with his
own, so far as general
laws affecting Trade
and Commerce are con-
cerned. If it be possible
for him to do so, he should
esteem and respect the people
among whom he finds
himself. If possible the
Diplomatist accredited
to a Foreign Country should
be without prejudice against
those among whom his
labors are to be performed.
But the Minister to China
soon discovers that now

as

as in 1860, Kkind onward forms of good will, the treatment of China demands reliance upon force. In the general, it may be said that China should be treated by the Foreign powers kindly but firmly. Absolute compliance with treaty rights should be insisted on. Complete reciprocity between China and Western Countries is impossible. The advantages of intercourse cannot be perfectly equalized. One or the other of the parties must be superior and until China shall adopt Western forms of procedure, the advantage must be claimed for the Foreigner.
In the discharge of his duties the Minister

will

will never be troubled by social relations with the Chinese. There are none. Talleyrand advised his Ambassadors "to give good dinners, keep well with the ladies, and go slow." As far as nations are concerned the first and second of these instructions may be eliminated. The third is excellent advice. There is here a small and select circle of foreign society composed of the embassies, the professors of the Tung Wan College and the members of the Imperial Customs. But one rarely sees a native socially. The minister to China has several duties to perform which do not appertain to the service in other than Eastern Countries.

He

He is an appellate Judge
over 400,000,000 natives
and some thousands of
Foreigners, so far as their
rights touch those of the
people of his own Nation-
ality. These are few
appeals. But there are
many intricate questions
which, in some forms
come before him, and
he may be called on,
as has happened three
times, to decide on life
or death. Owing to the
long time necessary to
communicate with the
Department, Consuls
frequently ask instructions
of the Minister which
demand immediate
responses. The highest
legal skill may be
advantageously used in
this office. I have myself
made

made new Court regulations, new fee bills, and will, if I remain here prepare and submit hereon a Code for Eastern Countries.

My own despatches will show that I have presented many questions of law arising out of the construction of the tariff and cases involving criminal and civil injuries. There are always in this legation pending questions on land-titles, outrages, rights of Missionaries, letters, transit passes, drawbacks, international law, Court rules and practice. I collected in one case Taels 23000 for my fellow citizens and have been instrumental through the Consuls in making several

Other

other collections. There are now pending in this Legation several claims presented by Americans against the Government of China. They involve nearly $100.000. They represent one trespass case, several cases of injuries done by mobs, one case in which the local authorities have failed to do their duty in collecting a judgement. The Foreign Minister in China may fairly be said to be an integral part of the Govern. ment. He interposes his veto on changes in the tariff he holds his fellow nationals amenable to no law but that of their own country, he demands re. dress for outrages, he arraigns Chinese subor. dinates who violate

the

the treaties, he protests against wrongful publications, he suggests facilities to be adapted for Trade and Commerce, he insists on the improvement of rivers, he protests against the granting of monopolies to persons of any nationality, in a Memorand ways he takes an active part in the Govern. ment. When the Chinese Government changed the mode of collecting duties on soft wood planks from specific to ad valorem, my protest secured a return to the old system. When the tax on Kerosene was raised at Canton to $1.50 per case, my efforts and those of the Consul secured a reduction to 50¢ per case. These two

services

services saved many thousand dollars to my countrymen.
Under the "favored nation" clause in the treaties, each minister conceives that all are interested in all the acts of the Government which touch any foreigner. There are eight American Consuls, two Vice Consuls, and three Consular agents in China. The correspondence of this office with the Consuls is enormous. Consuls continually report current matters and ask instructions.
While a great deal of work is done by the Ministerial staff, the real labor of the legation falls on the Minister.

H E

He must generally write his own dispatches.
If he is new to China his labors will be arduous. He must read his own archives from the splendid essays of Calebcushing down to date.
He must study the History of China. He must master International law. He should know the Geography of China, and be acquainted with the Foreigners residing at the ports. The most interesting portion of Chinese History has for the last twenty four years, is mostly unwritten. The Minister should post himself on recent events. He must study the Oriental Character, the habits and customs of

The

the people, and official and private etiquette. He phoned by all means be able to speak and write French fluently. In Peking, owing to early English influences, English is the ordinary language for official correspondence between the Legations and the Ministers. But the language of society is French. Every body speaks it, and usually at the meetings of the Ministers for the transaction of business French is used. Because there are always some ministers who do not speak English at all or who speak it so imperfectly that it is necessary to use French. This is an interesting epoch for China. We are witnessing the development of the

Grams.

germs of progress which have been sown during the past twenty years.

Orders have been lately issued to suspend the construction of the Rail Road from Tientsin to Tungchow, but it is believed that these orders will be soon countermanded.

It is rumored here that Chang Chi Tung, Governor general of the two Kiang Provinces, has memorialized the Emperor that a Railway from Hankow to Peking and one from Tientsin to Shanhai Kuan should be built and that the Emperor has sanctioned these enterprises. The accession of the young Emperor to actual control will necessarily produce

Caution

Caution in his advices,
but it is plain to me
that the watch word
will be "Progress" Railroads
the Electric light, physical
science, a navy, an
improved army, a mint,
a banking system, a
post office, mining enter-
prises, all in the bud now,
will be in full flower
during the next four
years. While debarred
from engaging in specula-
tion or in specially favoring
individual operators, in
the general, the American
Minister will deem it
his duty to forward great
schemes for improvement,
which whatever nationality
may actually execute them
will benefit the Commerce
of the World. An ambitious
and intelligent gentleman

will

will not confine himself
to mere routine work.
He will watch the gradual
encroachments of England
and scrutinize the policy
of Russia. He will study
the policy which is day
by day sapping the
power of China in her
so called tributary states,
Tibet, Corea and others.
The struggles of Germany
England and France for
commercial supremacy
will engage his attention.
The relations of China to
his own country will
always be interesting
to him. If he is
scholarly, the wide field
covering the law, the
history, and literature of
China will invite him
to increase the stores
of human knowledge.

&c.

As he advances his
field will widen before
him, and he will find
that whatever efforts he
may make, he will fall
short of the accurate
knowledge to which
he will aspire. It
happens to me now, since
the departure of Mr. von
Brandt, to be the Dean
of the Diplomatic Corps.
This new relation involves
heavy duties and respon-
sibilities. Already it has
been my duty and pleas-
ure to prepare and
read to the Ministers the
unanimous request of
my Colleagues and
myself that the Pootung
Wharf and Godown Com-
pany should be allowed
to store Kerosene in
bond. The office carries

with

with it great respect
and influence with
both Chinese and
Foreigners -

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 9 1889

No 889.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 18th 1889.

No Treaty with copy of
York July 10-1889.
one copy of book to Mr
Scanlan - July 10/89
Keller

Mr. Denby to the

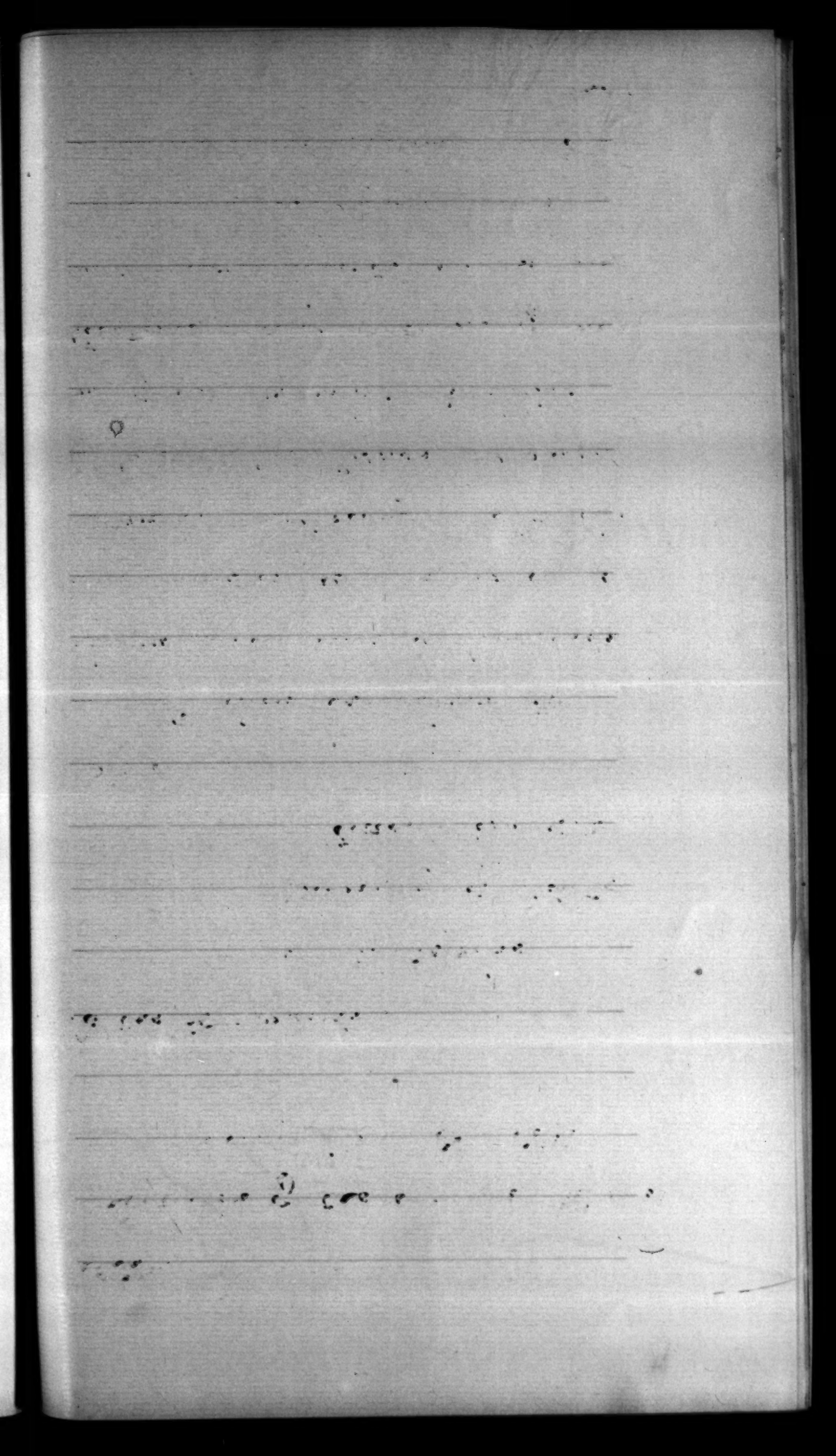
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Customs Returns of Trade and Trade Reports 1888.

Synopsis

Comments on the report of the Commissioner at Shanghai contained in Part II, of above Reports forwarded Herewith.



No 889.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 18th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day mailed to you, under a seperate enclosure, two copies of Statistical Series, Nos 3 and 4 of the Imperial Maritime Customs, being Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1888, Part II. Reports and statistics for each port and the

the Reports and Statistics for Corea are therein given.

Here are several points in the report of the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai which are of interest.

Kerosene.

He reports that the first attempt to place Russian kerosene oil on the Shanghai Market was made during the year. Three steamers with 2,473,590 gallons arrived from the Black Sea. The Chinese were at first slow to buy, but as the superior quality began to establish confidence prices improved from 20 to 25 tael cents a case. This Russian oil bids fair to be

a

a danger is fatal to American trade. At present; though packed similarly to the American, the tin cases are not so secure, and there is consequently a large percentage of loss from leakage.

Bonding

He reports that the Bonding System, which was experimentally introduced at Shanghai on 1st of January 1888, under the provisions of Art III of the German Supplementary Convention of 1880, has been slightly availed of by importers. . . . . "

It is premature to assign the causes for this fact. . . .

At the same time it cannot be said that experience shows that the

the bonding system meets any general wants, and he is lead to suppose that the conditions of trade at Shanghai, are consulted to the bonding of imports on anything but a very small scale.

The tariff on imports is light and the saving of interest on the duty, which may be said to be the sole advantage of bonding, must be infinitesimally small. Moreover it is said that a very decided drawback to bonding lies in the troublesome delay inevitably connected with the clearing of goods from bond when sold, such trouble in the case of duty paid cargo having been

been got over at the time of original entry.

Woosung Bar.

It is gratifying to know that the long and persistent efforts of the Foreign Ministers, in urging on the Chinese Government the removal of the Woosung Bar, are at length to be crowned with success. A dredger, called the "Anting", has been employed during the last year, with a steam-tug and four hopper barges in removing the bar. It is expected that by the beginning of 1891 this long complained of impediment to deep-draught vessels will be removed and a clear passage cut of 200 feet

with

with a depth of 14 feet at low water springs or 26 feet at high water.

General Trade at Shanghai

Trade has been prosperous. Importers of Piece Goods have sustained some losses but exporters of Tea and Silk have reaped very considerable profits. The total trade of the port, and the revenue derived from it, showed a marked increase over previous years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 9 1889

No 890
Legation of the United States,
Peking May 20. 1889.

Mr. Denby

-to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledging Despatches.

No 890

Legation of the United States

Peking May 20. 1889

To the Honorable,

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, No. 408 of the 4th ult and No 409 of the 5th ult. I notice that in the message of the President enclosed in the latter despatch the new fee bill is printed as if it were submitted to Congress for Revision. This is, of course, erroneous. The proceeding submitted related only to the abolition of judgements by confession. The

read

Newfee bill is now on
its rounds from Senate
to House for their assent
or dissent — a prerequisite
to its promulgation as
law. When it is received
here with the proper
endorsements it will
be submitted to Congress
for revision.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Cridler

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 9 1889

No. 891

Legation of the United States

Peking May 20. 1889.

Ack'd July 9/89
Sec. of Agriculture
July 9/89 Keller

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of box of seeds from the Department of Agriculture

No. 891

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 20. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the Department of Agriculture of a box of vegetable and flower seeds. No instructions came as to the disposition of the seeds. Unless otherwise directed I will distribute these seeds among the gardeners around

around Peking.

I return profound thanks for this very graceful and valuable gift.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Cridler

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 9 1889

No 892.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, May 21st, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

To Int. State Com. Comm. July 10/89
Acct. July 10/89
Kellett

Subject
Railroads in China

Synopsis
Minister reports endorsement of Emperor of railroad lines from Hankow to Peking, and from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kwan
General comments on progress in China.

No 892.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 21st 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to report that the subjoined Imperial Decree has appeared.

"We have received the reports of the Governor General and Governors of the various coast provinces upon the question of railways, in which the subject was Exhaustively discussed both favorably and adversely, and all further

argumentation

argumentation upon the
matter is unnecessary.
It is that that the
Memorial of Chang
Shih Tung contains
proposals specially
demanded by the wants
of the times, and I
hand it over to the
Board of Admiralty
for their fair and
impartial deliberation.
The memorials of Chang
Pang Hsien and Liu Jung
Hsuan also set forth
useful recommendations.
I hand copies of them
to the Admiralty Board"

In view of the fact that the building

of

of the lines from Tientsin to Kiungchow was lately countermanded this is Imperial news indicates that the party of progress is again in the ascendancy.

The lines recommended by Chang Chih Tung was first, one from Peking to Kaikow. The distance as the crow flies is about 600 miles, but the sinuosities of the road would make it 800 miles.

The other line recommended was from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kuan a distance of about 150 miles.

Shan Hai Kuan is on the sea at the end of the Great Wall. It is a considerable city and a strategic point of some importance for military operations. Kaikow is

at

at the head of river navigation for great ocean going steamers and one of the chief marts for the tea trade.

There are, however, doubts in the minds of some of the high Chinese officials whether the construction of such extensive lines would at the present time be feasible. The question of funds is one of the principal obstacles to the schemes being carried into effect. The financial condition of China at the present time is certainly not flourishing. To raise money she must borrow from foreign corporations. The example of Turkey and Egypt are always quoted as a warning against

the

the system of creating a foreign indebtedness. China understands that the foreign powers would intervene to secure payment for their people and she dreads above all things such intervention. I am told that the Tsung Li Yamen Chang is not unmindful of these considerations, and is not over sanguine as to the proposed new lines being built - at least for some years.

It is rumored that before giving any active support to these schemes (although he does not oppose them) the Tsung proposes first to carry into effect his own schemes of extending the China Railway Company's lines

lines to Peking and Shan Hai Kuan. Such extensions are important from a military standpoint and the passenger traffic especially on the Peking lines, would be enormous.

The course of China on material improvements has been erratic, but the general tendency is progressive. The Edict from of Government tinged with superstition, yielding to popular pressure, and fearing the strictures of the Censors, innovations must be done. Other Nations more happily constituted than had similar battles to fight with ignorance and prejudice.

The world owes scientific improvements

Jan

has won its way to successful introduction. History will repeat itself in China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Gippi 2-89 Carter
Rec'd 9-
No 893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Ans'd 12 July 1889

Peking, May 22nd 1889.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 8 1889

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Letter press copy books.

No 893.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 22nd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that one dozen letter press copy books be ordered in America and sent to this Legation. Such books cannot be procured in China. Those at present in use here were ordered a number of years ago from Lucien Sanderson & Co, 103 Devonshire St, Boston, Mass., and are quite satisfactory.

He

The volumes contain 1000 numbered pages each, 14×10 inches, and 30 pages of index which are devided amongst the following titles —, Amoy, Canton, Chinkiang, Foochow, For. Office, Hankow, Miscel., Naval, Newchwang, Ningpo, Sec'y State, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin. A few index pages more than are required for the above places are inserted for any additions which may be made to the list of Consulates. The books are bound in black cloth with calf backs and corners. The backs are printed,

Legation Archives

Vol .....

.... 18...

to

.... 18...

two of these volumes remain which, it is hoped, will last for the six or eight months which must elapse before the arrival of those now requested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Ack'g rec'd

Mr. Adee
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 9 1889

No. 891

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 23. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two boxes of stationery &c. from the Department for use of this legation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Crider
&
Mr. Kirkhoff

Sep

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 25. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to enclose, herewith to you an itemized list of my expenditures, with receipted bills, of the amount allowed for furnishing house of the First Secretary of this Legation, namely $450. gold. I also enclose an inventory of articles now in the house.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant
Howard Martin.

Copy

Received from Department
Gold $450.00 - Mex $569.67
Ex. Loss " 39.26. $608.93
Paid bills as below

Collins & Co	$ 60.00
P. Kierulff	271.65
Bung Chu (Mercht)	31.00
Ho Sun Ho. (Tailor & Merchts)	86.50
Lew Shu	16.70
J. C. F. Rodatz	61.00
L. Tallien	82.30
Carpenter (Private expenditure)	11.00
	620.15

Approved
Charles Denby
Minister

Howard Martin
Secretary of Legation.
May 25. 1889.

Original sent with acct & Auditor
Fm

Inventory of articles
in the house of the
Secretary of Legation.

May 25. 1889.

Horace Martin
Secty of Legation.

Hall

1 Lamp
1 Table
1 Hatrack
1 Stove
2 Chairs
1 Doormat

Parlor

1 Sofa
2 Large easy chairs
3 Small " "
1 Night table
2 Square "
1 Mirror
5 Skin Rugs
1 Oblong table
2 Pr lace curtains
8 Sofa cushions

2 Stiff chairs

1 Centre light (broken)

Reception Room

1 Sofa

2 Arm chairs

2 Small "

2 Candle sticks

1 Mirror

1 Carpet

1 Rug

6 Curtains Cretonne

4 " yellow

1 Lambrequin

1 Coal scuttle

1 fire Set.

Dining Room.

1 Buffet
1 Table
1 Sofa
2 Curtains
2 Lace Curtains
1 Mirror
2 Side lights
1 Middle lamp
4 Candle sticks
1 Mattress on Sofa
1 Screen
1 Coal scuttle
5 Chairs

Bed Room

1 Heavy Spring
1 Bedstead
1 Mattress

10 Curtains
2 Washstands
1 Commode
1 Wardrobe
1 Carpet (nailed to floor)
1 Shaving stand
1 Mirror
2 Side lamps
2 Pillows
1 Towel Rack
1 Toilet Set. (5 pieces)
1 Set shelves
1 Bath tub.

Linen

6 sheets
3 Single Blankets
1 Bedspread
2 Doz napkins

1 Doz. Doylies
6 Table cloathes
1 " Covers
4 Pillow cases -

Crockery &c.

6 small Knives
6 large "
6 " Forks
6 small "
6 Tea spoons
6 Desert "
6 Table "
1 nut Crackers
2 Doz. Knife rests
1 " Bread plates (metal)
1 " Coffee spoons
6 Salt cellars
2 Cruits

1 Coffee set (11 pcs. metal)
1 Call Bell
1 Bread tray and brush

3 Wicker chairs

Pantry

1 China Closet
1 Table
1 Stove
1 Lamp

Kitchen

1 Closet
1 Table top
1 Shelf
1 Waterjug

33 pieces green & white porcelaine

1 set Jap. (28 pcs) red & white

1 dz. Caffé cups & saucers

4 small " "

1 Tea pitcher

1 " bowl

1 " basket

4 Decanters

1 Watering & plate

5 Finger bowls

5 Champagne glasses

6 Claret "

5 Sherry "

5 Glass dishes

1 Glass Bowl

14 Tumblers

3 Trays

1 Glass pitcher

2 Fruit trays

1 Teapot
3 Baking Pans
2 Frying "
2 Roasting "
1 " " large
1 Coffee Pot
1 Condenser
1 Stool
2 Knives
1 Chopping Board
1 Spoon
1 Pie grater

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Cridler
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 9 1889

No. 895

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 25. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 410 of the 12th ult, also your despatch No. 412 of the 17th ult. inclosing the certificate of appointment of John A. Coffin as Vice Consul at Foochow China, also your circular of the 11th ult. stating the appointment of Mr. William F. Wharton to be assistant Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 12 1889

No. 896.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 27th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Forwards Customs Gazette.

No 896.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 27th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to you by this mail, under separate cover, duplicate copies of the "Customs Gazette," January to March 1889".

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

AUG 29 1889

No 897

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 27. 1889.

STANT SECRETARY.
of aag
UG 27 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

✓ Ack'd by draft of aaa. Aug 29/89 Reeves

Subject.

Manufacturing, by Foreigners, in China

Synopsis

The Minister asks instruction whether he shall press on the Government of China the right of Foreigners to establish manufactories in China.

No 897

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 27. 1889

To the Honorable,
James G. Blaine,
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to state that the question of the right of Foreigners to manufacture in China is likely to be again raised. It has perhaps occurred to the Department, that no question affecting the rights of Foreigners in China is ever regarded as finally settled until it is settled their way. The right of Foreigners to manufacture in China has been contended for by this Legation, and by all the Legations for many

years

years past.

As your archives will disclose, my predecessors, Messrs Rugell, Young, and others have discussed it with the Foreign Office from time to time.

It would be useless for me to recapitulate their arguments in detail. I shall simply summarize the general grounds on which this right has been claimed, adding a few observations of my own, and leaving to you to instruct me whether new demands for the recognition of that right should now be made by me.

Art III of the Convention made at Yeddo on June 17. 1858 by the Envoy of the Tycoon with the

He

the Chinese Government, furnishes the basis of the claim of the right to manufacture in China. Its language is this -

"Les Français et leurs familles pourront se transporter s'établir et se livrer au Commerce ou à l'industrie en toute pleinité et sans entraves d'aucune espèce dans les ports et villes de l'Empire Chinois situés sur les côtes maritimes et sur les grands fleuves dont l'énumération est contenue dans l'article précédent." This article is in substance copied in the XI article of the Belgian Treaty of Nov. 2 1865. There can be no question, that if the right to manufacture is granted

to

to Frenchmen and to Belgians, by these Treaties, it enures also to the benefit of Americans. Article XXX of the Treaty of June 18. 1858, made at Tientsin; and Article VI of the Burlingame Treaty of July 28. 1868, are conclusive on this point.

The Chinese have always denied that the Chinese word translating the French word "industrie," the word "kung-tso" means manufacturing. Without dwelling on technicalities, it is entirely plain to my mind, that it was the understanding of all parties at the time that the Treaties were made, that Foreigners might pursue, at the open ports, any lawful occupation

occupation. None of the Treaties contains any prohibition of this right. Practice has always settled this construction of the Treaties in all cases in which there is no antagonism between such construction and special rights granted by the Government in the nature of monopolies. I am not able to furnish you a list of Foreign manufactures which are now existing in China. Such a list could only be procured from the Consuls. It would take some months to secure it from every part of China. I will, if necessary, secure such a list, so as to present the question with accuracy. But it is sufficient for my purpose

Now

now to state, that there are two Foreign silk filatures in operation in Shanghai; there is a Russian brick tea factory at Foochow, and one at Hankow; there are furniture manufactories at Shanghai, and clothes, gas, electricity, aerated waters, and other things are manufactured by Foreigners in different parts of China. No objection is made to these enterprises. One practical point is worthy of note. Under the existing Transit pass system, goods from the Interior are brought down by the payment of 2½ per cent. on their values in lieu of all Likin duties by the way. But the expressed condition of this transportation is that the goods shall be exported. Now,

if

if the goods invested after being exported, are manufactured either for sale in China, or are exported after they are manufactured, the technical condition of the declaration on which the Transit pass is issued would be violated.

It would follow that material changes would be necessary if the right to manufacture is sustained.

The exact question likely to come before the Diplomatic Body is the right to put up and operate a Cotton Ginning Machine.

A company registered at Hongkong is now putting up at Shanghai a Cotton Gin. The work is being done by an Englishman and the British

Minister

Ministers has been requested to order him to desist on the ground that the right to manufacture does not exist. The true reason for the interposition of the Chinese Government for this action, is that they have granted the sole right to manufacture Cotton at Shanghai to a Chinese Corporation. They insist that they have the right to grant such monopolies, and cite the patent laws of other nations among other reasons, for this right.

I have had a long interview with the B. M's. Minister, who has not yet determined what course he will take. He desires, of course, the cooperation of

his

this Legislature, as the question, in its bearings, affects us all. I have represented to him that I am entirely willing to assist him in an effort to secure the right to Foreigners to erect a Cotton Gin, and to Gin Cotton, but not on the general demand of the right to manufacture in China. I have represented that the question ought first to be tried on the distinct allegation that the operation of Ginning Cotton is simply the extraction of the seed, and cannot be called a process of manufacturing, as the nature and form of the article are not changed at all. The Cotton is simply cleaned and is prepared for being

manufactured

manufactured. But I have been unable to promise my cooperation in the general question until my course thereon has been dictated by you. Indeed he is not himself prepared to urge the general question. I can find in my Archives no positive instructions from the Department to Envoys in China the general right of Americans to engage in Manufacturing. As the question has so often been presented, this reticence suggests caution on my part. I am not at all sure that in view of the cheap labor to be had in China, it is to our interest to assist in opening up this Country

to

to Foreign Manufactures.
Approximately we exported
to China in 1887 in
Piece Goods 206,883 pieces
valued at 495728 Taels
and in 1888, 321,122 pieces
valued at 532974 Taels.
The extension manufacture
of Cotton here would,
more or less, affect in-
juriously this market.
While it seems mad-
ness in the Chinese
to deprive their people
of the manifold advantages
in the way of providing
labor for them which
manufactories would
create, still if such
policy redounds to our
advantage, statesmanship
would dictate that we
do not interfere with it.
It would be out of
place for me to enter
into

into any argument on this question. I simply ask to be instructed whether I shall press again on the Chinese Government the right of Foreigners to manufacture in China.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Ackn by mo - file
July 9. 89 WdeW

No 898
Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 27. 1889.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 10 1889

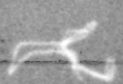
Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

Re extension of the bonding system to the Tooting Wharf and Godown Company.

Synopsis

Correspondence enclosed wherein the right is denied.



No 898

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 27. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir -

I have the honor to enclose a copy of my communication, as Dean of the Diplomatic Body, to the Foreign Office, asking a reconsideration of their refusal to allow the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company to be designated as a warehouse for landing Kerosene, and a translation of the reply of the Foreign office thereto.

At the same meeting of members of the Diplomatic Body, which

authorized

authorized. This special application to be made in their name for the privilege mentioned, it was decided not to insist that the general privilege of bonding all goods should be accorded to all the Foreign Warehouses in Shanghai.

The grounds of this determination were, that it did not appear that the trade of the port had been injuriously affected by the bonding system being limited in its operation to the go-downs of the China Merchants Navigation Company, and, indeed, it did appear that the bonding of goods was so small in quantity as to have scarcely any effect

on

on the general trade.
Because Kerosene was an exceptional article, my colleagues consented that their names might be used in my application.
The Yamên, in their reply to me, contend that under the clause in the German Convention, China has entire and free control of the management of the funding system.
I cannot logically deny this statement, especially as the extra-territorial system of jurisdiction exists, and in case of default in the performance of their obligations by Foreigners, the Chinese Government would be compelled to pursue them in the Consular and Foreign Courts. The Yamên has not suggested this

most

most material objection to the extension of the bonding system to Foreigners, but as doubt it has occurred to them. For the present, therefore, nothing can be done to aid the Foreigners in their plans. But it is likely that the failure of the bonding system, as at present organized, will in the near future result in a readjustment

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosures
No. 1 Com. to Yamên.
" 2 " from

Informed. Legation of the United States.

Peking, May 14. 1889.

Your Highness

and

Your Excellencies.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your communication of Your Highness and Your Excellencies of April 11th 1889. Wherein you decline to authorize the Peking Wharf and Godown Company to participate in the privilege of landing Kerosene oil.

I submitted your communication to the members of the diplomatic

To Body

Their Highness Prince Ching,
and Their Excellencies
The Ministers of the Tsung li Yamen.

Body at a meeting held the 9th instant, and I was unanimously authorized by my Colleagues to ask, in the name of the entire Diplomatic Body, that your Highness and Your Excellencies would reconsider this determination.

There is no disposition on the part of my Colleagues, or myself to interfere with the Exclusive control of the Government of China over bonded Warehouses. But it is not that the granting of the privilege of bonding Kerosene to the Potting Wharf and Godown Company would at all interfere with such control.

The Warehouses of that Company, would, under proper rules and regulations, be completely subject

to

to the control of the Chinese authorities.
The principle of establishing private
bonded Warehouses, it is believed,
is not in practice in all countries.
It has never been found to detract
from the proper supervision of the
various Governments.

The circumstances affecting the
Posting Company are peculiar.
Under the Municipal Ordinances
of Shanghai, Kerosene could not
be stored in the city or near it.
Warehouses had to be built across
the river. This was done at great Expense.

On the part of my Colleagues and
myself, I submit to your Highness
and Your Excellencies that justice
requires that the Posting Company
should not be excluded from the

bonding

bonding privileges.

I, Hunter, on the part of the entire diplomatic body, ask that you again consider the question.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Charles Denby

Translation.

Informal.

Peking, May 26. 1889.

The Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen to Mr. Denby.

Your Excellency

Upon the 14th May, we had the honor to receive a note from Y. E. wherein you requested that we would reconsider the question of granting to the Pootung Wharf and Godown Co. the privileges of Bonding Kerosene oil &c.

In reply, we would observe that by the terms of the supplementary Treaty between Germany & China, China agrees to take in hand herself the erection of Bonded Warehouses

at

at the Treaty ports. China has, therefore, entire and free control in the management of the Bonding systems. Since the Customs Establishments of China, and the Warehouses (of the China Merchants) are under the Government, the term Customs (or bonded) Warehouses has been applied to the latter. If it was ordered that Foreigners Warehouses should be permitted to participate in the bonding privilege, this would be greatly at variance with the spirit of the Treaty cited.

The questions presented by Your Excellency has, again and again been considered by the Yamên, but we find it decidedly

difficult

difficult to grant the
request made, and we
hope that your Excellency
will be Considerate of
our position

Cards with compliments
of Ministers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 899

Legation of the United States
Peking, May 29. 1889

Ack'd July 11/89 Keller

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 10 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Settlement of damages on account of the late riots at Chinkiang.

Synopsis

The Minister encloses the report of General Jones and makes some observations thereon.

No. 899

Legation of the United States

Tokio, May 29, 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, a copy of Despatch No. 42, of the 18th inst. from Consul Jones to the Minister reporting the satisfactory settlement of the claims of his fellow-citizens for damages on account of the Riots of February 5th and 6th last at Hiogo. The rapidity with which this settlement was made illustrates the advantages of requiring Consuls to settle, if possible, claims

in the localities where the injuries were sustained.

The Consul was instructed by me that something more than the mere payment of damages should be demanded as a reparation for the insult to our flag.

It will be seen by his report that appropriate proclamations were issued, a brigade of troops attended the raising of the flag of the United States and salutes were fired.

It is elsewhere stated that the total amount paid by the authorities was Pesos 156,000.

In this particular case, which was a sudden riot, I am inclined to accept the satisfaction made as conclusive.

But

But it is my deliberate opinion that in case of future riots, which may be shewn by facts and circumstances to have been easy of prevention, if the local authorities had done their duty, something more than mere payment of damages should be demanded. In all cases like the one at Chinkiang, the loss falls on the local authorities, who pay damages out of their Provincial funds, and the Imperial Government cares nothing about the matter. It is evident also that riots against Foreigners are on the increase in China. The latest was the destruction by a mob, a few

weeks

weeks ago of a Spanish Catholic compound in Yunan. In the future in proper cases, smart money should be demanded or some other distinctive remedy provided besides mere compensation for actual loss.

In no other way will peace be secured for Foreigners in China. I am aware of the embarrassment caused to the Department of State by the occurrence in our own country of wrongs and injustice against the Chinese. Being here on the ground, I participate in many ways, which are not communicated to the Department, in this embarrassment. But still, as long as

the

the Treaties stand, my duty is plain, to see that they are executed in their letter and spirit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure
No. 1. Despatch from
Consul Jones.

Copy of Consul Jones
Despatch No. 42

U. S. Consulate
Chinkiang, May 18. 1889.

Sir—

I have the honor to inform you that the claims for losses growing out of the Riots of the 5th and 6th of February 1889, have at length been settled. Soon after receiving your Despatch No. 69, dated Feby. 18. 1889 authorizing me to confer with the Commission appointed by the Viceroy Tseng,

for

for the purpose of a settlement of the claims, I informed them in a personal interview, that I had authority from the Legation at Peking to confer with them, and was ready to proceed in the adjustment of the late troubles. There were only two American claimants, the representatives of the Baptists and the Methodists Missions here, the one for two dwelling houses and a chapel destroyed by fire together with his personal effects,

and

and the other for damage to a Chapel and the destruction of its furniture by a mob. That the claims should be made out in a uniform manner, I served these claimants with a notification of which the following is a copy.

Notification.

"American Citizens whose property or effects have suffered during the late Riots are requested to send in to the undersigned without delay a detailed statement of their claims drawn out

in

in triplicate with the value of each item attached. The importance of confining such claims to the actual and demonstrable value of the property destroyed and the avoidance of any claim of a sentimental or putative nature, are earnestly insisted on as any exaggeration or undue demand in one single instance may be the means of great delay, and difficulty in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of claims as a whole. Statements

of

of Claims shoned be
on foolscap with a
margin at the fold
of the sheet. They shoned
be headed with the name
in full of the claimant
and shoned terminate
with a certificate, on honor,
that the statement is true
and correct to the best
of the Claimants knowledge
and belief"
The American Consulate,
as I informed you in a
former Despatch, was
on fire but escaped
destruction and was
but little damaged. The
offices were however,

Stripped

stripped, at the time,
of nearly every article
they contained except the
iron safe, a broken desk,
or two, the flags and seal
and several Despatch
Books. Since then, and
from day to day, the
furniture, books, &c, have
been recovered, the broken
desks repaired and with
the exception of articles of
stationery and some un-
important files, of old
papers, are in as good
condition as before the
Riots. This being the case,
the claim for the Govern-
ment was almost

a

a nominal one. Two
hundred dollars amply
covering all the damages
and loss. The claims being
made up on the basis
required by me and
handed in I presented
them at the next inter-
view with the commission
and am happy to inform
you, that with the
exception of a slight
reduction, which I con-
sented to, in the matter
of a charge for a year's
rent of the two dwellings,
were accepted and
passed without further
discussion. My instructions

Louis

claim for loss of furniture, clothing &c &c was accepted and passed without discussion. The final settlement was delayed from time to time on account of prolonged discussion and disputes over some of the British claims, which the Commission thought more or less exaggerated, and in the examination of which counsel was employed, but all at length were agreed on and passed and on the 11th instant, were settled.

The

The payment being one half down in money orders, the balance at three and six months time with interest at the rate of 10%, which arrangement was satisfactory to the claimants. The claims of the Missionaries were as follows.

Baptist 8,800.15 Taels

Bryan (personal) 2,693.07

Methodist 89.41 12,384.63

The claims being settled a Chinese Brigade of Infantry, at my instance, accompanied by the Taotai, the Generals, the Claims Commission, all the Officials.

Of

of the Prefecture, and high mandarins of the City, came to this Consulate on the 11th inst. and took position on the Esplanade by the Flag staff, and when the American Flag was run up and unfurled, saluted it with rolleys of musketry. At the same time the big guns of the neighboring fort thundered a salute. After this ceremony which was witnessed by thousands of Chinese who crowded all the available spaces in the vicinity, and who had

been

been advised of it by posted proclamations, the officials were invited into the Consulate and partook of a glass of wine, drinking to the entente cordiale between China and America.

I have the honor to be, Sir &c

Signed (A.S. Jones
Consul)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

Dr. St. Clair

Ack'd by mail

No. 900

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 29. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject

The Tea Trade

Synopsis

The market opens with
the highest prices

(Enclosure filed for publication)

No 96

Legation of the United States
Peking, May 29. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

The curiosities of the Tea Trade are sufficiently interesting to warrant my calling some attention to them. Apprehensions numerously have been made that the Indian Tea would drive the Chinese Tea out of the market. But we find from the Summary of the Secret trade Statements, which I enclose - a clipping from the N. C. News of May 11. that not Tea, but even silver

Indian

No. 902

Indian and Ceylon Teas were unknown, has competition been so keen and have prices been so high. The reason assigned for these remarkable prices is the competition between Russian and English Tea buyers. While in London last season's Teas are being sold at reductions reaching fifty percent, the new season's Teas on China are eagerly competed for at prices twenty and thirty per cent. higher than last year. The one thing for China to do, to permanently regain her Market is to take off the Export duty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.

M. Cridler.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 9 1889

No. 901

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 29. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Encloses the Memorial of the Vice Roy of Canton on the Iron Industry.

Synopsis

Some observations on progress in China, and the true mode to inaugurate it.

Enclosure filed for publication

No. 901

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 29. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose an Imperial decree commenting on the late proposals of the Viceroy of Canton to develop the Iron Industry in the Two Kwangs.

In order to foster this important industry, he has abolished the inland duties on iron and the prohibition against its Export. He now proposes to investigate by a Commission the subject of abolishing the heavy duty

now

now levied on furnaces. Such a plan put into force for three years would not involve a large diminution of the revenue but would greatly benefit the iron producers by doing away with illegal fees. He proposes also the creation of a joint stock Company to work the Foundries with Foreign Machinery. It would seem that the mind of this distinguished man, Chang Chi Tung - had undergone a change. He now, while still materially seeking to retain for his own people the benefits of industrial enterprises, favors the extensive use of Foreign methods in building Rail-roads, and Establishing Electric lights and Foundries.

2

I do not doubt that the next process in his mental development will lead him to the only correct conclusion, that is to say that Foreign talent, and honesty, and will power are indespensible to the successful introduction of Foreign improvements. I have long advocated the idea that the successful work of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Imperial Customs, furnishes the model for future enterprise in China. When China puts at the head of her Railroad system, a distinguished Foreigner, and when she does this, also, in a department of Banking, a magnificent improvement will be inaugurated which in its results, will astound

the

the world.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 8 1889
RECEIVED.
DIPLOM...

Mr. Adler
Mr. Scanlon.

JUL 9 1889

No 902.

Legation of the United States.

Peking May 30th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Statistics relating to cotton trade, in No 897, corrected.

№ 902.

Legation of the United States.
Peking May 30th 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that in my despatch № 897, of the 27th inst., the figures representing the importation into China of American piece goods were, through a clerical error, incorrectly given. The Customs "Returns of Trade" for 1888 give the figures as follows:

1887.

1887

	-pieces-		taels.
Drills	465.674	value	1.110.297
Jeans	40.486	"	72.847
Sheetings	1.368.114	"	3.311.198
	1.874.274	"	4.494.342

1888.

	-pieces-		taels.
Drills	496.096	value	1.244.193
Jeans	8.412	"	15.603
Sheetings	1.557.830	"	3.894.641
	2.062.338		5.154.437

Of other descriptions of cotton goods than there here mentioned the Customs returns do not show what proportion, if any, came from the United States.

I have the honor to request that this correction be made in my despatch now in the archives of the Department

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 27 1889

Dept.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, May 31 / June 1. 1889.

To Mr Darby July 29

Mr. Martin

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

Requests leave of absence for the Secretary of Legation.

No. Dep.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, May 31 1889

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to request the usual leave of absence on business of a private but most urgent nature, and which can be only attended to by myself. I regret this necessity but it will consume such time only as is absolutely necessary for the matter referred to above, and will not expect as long a leave in the United States as is usually given.

I

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Howard Martin.

Approved, with regrets that if the loan asked is granted I shall be deprived for a time of the valuable services of this officer.

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr Coates
inform Adm. Franklin
M.L.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 16, 1889

No 903. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, June 3d, 1889.

R/o advice 17 June and 17 Aug

R/o Franklin 17 Sept

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
International Treaties Conferences.

Synopsis
Appointment by China of
delegates to said Conference.

No 903. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 3d, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose

903. a communication which I received from the Prince and Ministers of the Foreign Office having relation to the proposed International Marine Conference to be held in Washington on the 16th of October next, and by which you will observe that instructions have been issued to have China represented at the said Conference.

In this connection, I may state that I have been informed by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs,

that

that the Tsungli Yamun has conferred with him, and that Captain A. W. Bickmore, an American, who for many years has been Coast Inspector of the Chinese Customs Service, will be appointed as a delegate to the Conference.

No better selection could have been made, as Captain Bickmore is a man of extended maritime experience, well acquainted with matters affecting navigation on the coast of China, and in every way eminently fitted to represent China at the Conference.

Probably a representation from the Chinese Legation at Washington may also attend the conference on behalf of China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Foreign Office to Mr. Denby June 2nd 1899.

No 21/89. Enclosure 1. with despatch.

The Foreign Office

to Mr Denby

Peking, June 2d, 1889.

Your Excellency:—

Upon the 25th of April 1889, the Prince and Ministers had the honour to receive a communication from Your Excellency to effect that you had been instructed by the Honorable Secretary of State to notify the Chinese Government that the International Marine Conference proposed by the United States Government to be held for the protection of navigation, has been postponed until the 16th of October 1889, on account of it being impossible to complete the necessary arrangements for

the

the Conference to meet at the time originally decided upon, &c.

The Prince and Ministers have the honor to state that instructions have been issued by the Queen to have a delegate, or delegates, appointed to attend the Conference at the time named and to take part in the deliberations thereof, and as in duty bound send this communication in reply for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary communication addressed to

His Excellency

Sherrer Emly

&c. &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 16 1889

No. 961

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 7th 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Acknowledging
Despatches.

No 90 A.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 7. 1889

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir –

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows –

No. 411 of April 16.
" 413 " " 18.
" 415 " " 18
" 416 " " 22
" 417 " " 23
" 418 " " 25
" 419 " " 26
" 420 " " 26
" 414 " " 18.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1889
RECEIVED.

No 905

Legation of the United States,
Peking June 7. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State.

Encl 2 in desp

Subject

Encloses note from Tsung-li Yamên relative to passports for Missionaries.

No. 905

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 7. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir.

In further reply to your dispatch No. 419 of the 26th April, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, the Yamen's note therein alluded to, relating to passports

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Enclosure
No. 1. Note from the Tsungli Yamên.

No. 6

The Tsung Li Yamen

to Mr. Denby

Peking, February 24. 1889.

Your Excellency.

Upon the 12th instant the Prince and Ministers had the honor to receive from the Minister superintendent of Northern Trade, a communication embodying a report from the Taotai of Shanghai as follows:-

The Magistrate of the mixed Court at Shanghai Tsai Hsin Tsang states in a petition presented that when foreign Missionaries and Merchants travel overland

from

Peking to the Kiangsu province he must under instructions issued by the Tsung Li Yamen transmitted by the High Provincial officers ascertain and report the date of their arrival in and departure from his jurisdiction. On receiving this instruction the Majistrate at once addressed the Consuls resident at Shanghai requesting them to cause an investigation in the matter. The Consuls replied that in translating the foreign names of missionaries in Chinese, it would be impossible to prevent a difference in rendering

them

them or account of the
sound of Chinese characters.
Hence it would be a very
difficult thing to thoroughly
investigate the matter. From
the replies of the Consuls
there will be no way of
obtaining the requisite
particulars upon which
to base a report. The
Magistrate further relates
that unless the names of
foreign Missionaries and
Merchants who may pass
through the settlements in
journeying are not known
beforehand, it will be very
difficult to clearly ascertain
the dates of their arrival and

departures

departures and he begs that
in future when foreign
Missionaries and Merchants
who travel, in addition to
having the names rendered
in Chinese (in their passports)
their foreign names should
be communicated to the
Chinese Authorities. This
will render it easy to
investigate and report
and avoid the matter
being carelessly attended to.
The Tsungli Yamen would observe
that from the representations
made, the object in view is
to give protection to foreign
Missionaries and Merchants,
and as in duty bound,

Their

Their communication is
sent to your Excellency,
embodying the statements
made, with the request
that in future, when passports
are issued to missionaries
for the purpose of propagat-
ing the gospel or to Merchants
for the purpose of travel and
pleasure, their foreign names
be inserted by the side of
their names in Chinese to
the end that it may be
convenient to communicate
with the Authorities concerned
and also render it easy
for the local officials in the
provinces to ascertain who
the bearers of passports are.

A

A Necessary Communication addressed to His Excellency Charles Aubry

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1889
RECEIVED

No. 906

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 8. 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject:

Extradition of a Spanish subject found on an American Ship.

Synopsis

Reports case of Tolis Nieves occurring at Amoy.

No. 906

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 8. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to inform you that the Chargé d'affaires of Spain, at Peking, has this day made a requisition on me for an order directed to the American Consul at Amoy to surrender one Isila Nieves, a Spanish subject, to the Spanish Consul at Amoy. This man is stated to have been a convict in the Penitentiary at Manilla, and to have escaped therefrom, and

to

to have taken refuge on board an American Ship, the "Ris," which is now in the harbor of Arroy. The American Consul prudently refused to deliver up the said fugitive without instructions from this Location.

I have wired him to consent to the surrender of the said thieves, on proof of his identity under the Extradition Treaty with Spain.

I had no copy of the Treaty, but my action is based on Sect. 70, Con. Reg. 1888, wherein the existence of such a Treaty is recognized. I followed also, Sect. 27, a, Vol 2d Wharton's International Law Digest, wherein

the

the principle is stated, that if a person on board of a ship is charged with crime, for the commission of which he would be liable to be given up, pursuant to an Extradition Treaty, the Commander of the vessel may give him up, if such proof of the charge should be produced as the Treaty may require.

The advisability of Consulting the nearest Minister of the United States is stated.

The application of the principle is more particularly made to a War vessel, but I do not doubt that a Consul of the United States may exercise this authority

in

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en

in the case of Merchant Vessels. We have no Extradition Treaty with China. Indeed, the necessity for such a Treaty is not apparent, because the doctrine of Extraterritorial jurisdiction prevails here, and Consuls have sole civil and criminal jurisdiction over their fellow nationals. It cannot be necessary that the Chinese authorities should do any thing more in matters of Extradition than to aid the Foreign Consuls to effect the arrest of criminals, — which they are always willing to do. It follows, logically, that in the case of a demand made for the arrest of a fugitive from justice

by

by a third power, with which we have an Extradition Treaty, the Consul must have jurisdiction to arrest and surrender the fugitive. The whole matter is submitted for your approval. In this connection, it is proper to state, that it is desirable that this Legation be provided with copies of the Extradition Treaties existing, at least, between the United States and Great Britain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Russia, Belgium, Spain, and France. As applicable to the citizens or subjects of other powers than the United States, this case seems to be of first impression. For that reason, I bring it

it to your attention, as it will serve as a precedent in China.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Original report to Secy War. July 2nd Calder

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Calder
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 23 1889

E

No 907. One Enclosure

Calder July 21st 89

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 10th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Chinese Military Establishment.

Synopsis

Transmits report on above.

No 907. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 10th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

In answer to the Department's Circular of date the 9th of January last, I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the Chinese Military Establishment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Report as above.

Copy

Report on the Chinese Military Establishment.

In sending the following information upon the subject sought by the Department's circular of date the 9th of January 1889, I regret to say that I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining the same which by no means is as perfect or complete as I should wish. To reply accurately to the interrogatories propounded by the circular reference must be had to the Chinese Officials, but their extreme reticence and suspiciousness to give information on the subject renders it almost impossible to obtain any reliable data for such a report as is desired.

I have made notes however from

from some Chinese works and from papers which were written on the subject some years ago by W. F. Mayers late Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, and together with such particulars as I have received from some of our Consuls, I hope I have in a measure fulfilled the requirements of the Secretary of War.

The Chinese Military Establishment is divided into what are called the Lun Ying — The Chinese Provincial Forces — designated as the Army of the Green Standard, and the Manchu Military Organization known as the Pa Ki, the Eight Banners.

I take the following from Mayer's Chinese Government. Speaking of the Army of the Green Standard W. Mayers says:-

"These troops are divided into Luh Ying, or Land forces, and

Shewii Stuh

Shusi Stuh or marine. The rank and designation are identical in both divisions. The land forces, numbering in all some 400 000 to 500 000 men, are an absolutely effete organization, discharging the duties of seden- tary garrisons and local con- stabulary, but superseded on all occasions when active service is required, by the so- called "braves" Yung or irregu- lars, enlisted and discharged according to circumstances.

The officers of these irregular troops are usually invested with rank as "Expectants" of appointments to posts in the regular service.

The main bulk of the pro- vincial forces are command- ed by a General in Chief or Tituh (see below) and bear the designation of Ti Tsu, or Tituh commands. A smaller

body

body of men, to whom the duty of garrisoning the provincial capital is specially assigned is known as the Yu Piao being the command allotted to the provincial Governor, and a Governor General has in addition a third distinct command annexed to his functions this division receiving consequently the title of Tsuh Piao. The troops under the command of the General in Chief are divided into Chen Piao or Brigades, and them again into Kieh, or territorial regiments. The Kieh are divided into Ying, battalions, and the Ying is farther subdivided into a right and left Shao or patrol.

The Ying is commanded as a rule, by an officer of the rank of Major, although in some cases the commanding

Officer

officer is only a first or second captain. The Shao is commanded by a Hsien Hsung, a lieutenant beneath whom the force is distributed in either two or four Hsu, corresponding to the Sün or military posts established in different localities, at the head of each of which a Pa Tsung or Sergeant is placed."

Mr. Magers continues: "The Director General of the Yellow River and of the Grain Transport have each a separate military organization under their command, designated respectively, the Ho Piao and Hsao Piao. The division under the orders of the Director of the Grain Transport has the duty of garrisoning and guarding the stations along the line of the Grain transportation service, at which the squadrons of junks are successively loaded, despatched,

and

and discharged in effecting the conveyance of the "tribute rice" to Peking. These stations are designated Wei and So, according to the class to which they belong, and the officials in charge at these points ranking as Shou pei (second Captain) and Tsien tsung (lieutenant) have special designations such as Shou yü "on service for garrison duty" and hing yüan "charged with the conduct of the grain squadrons" prefixed to the titles of their rank. In the river guard squadron which has been organized of late years for the patrol of the Yangtsze river under the name of Chang Kiang Shui Shih Ying, forming a distinct command, the 5th of the established land forces are represented by Tui or Gunboat companies. In

other

other respects the titles employed in the organization are the same with those of the regular army which are as follows:-

Litieh. Provisional Commander in Chief or General in Chief.

Tsung Ping. Brigade General.

Fu Tsiang. Colonel.

Tsan Tsiang. Lieutenant-Colonel.

Yeo Ki. Major.

Tsi Tsé. First Captain.

Shou Pei. Second Captain.

Tsien Tsung. Lieutenant.

Pa Tsung. Sergeant.

Wai Wei Tsien Tsung. Second Sergeant.

Wai Wei Pa Tsung. Corporal.

Tsé Wai Wai Wei. home (?) Corporal.

Ying Tsung. Commandant. This title is given to the officers in command of special bodies of troops, such as the Manchu contingents employed in Tsungaria, and the irregulars or "braves" Chuang Yung, who have superseded the regular

army

army organization for the purposes of active service, together with the divisions or contingents of these irregulars which have been subjected to drill and furnished with arms on the European model. These are ordinarily designated Lien Chiün a term which may be translated as field force.

Chung Chiün. Adjutant or Military Secretary. This post is filled by an officer of the rank of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, or first or second Captain, according to the position of the authority under whose orders it is established. The officers who serve as adjutants to Governors General and Governors are respectively, the Commandants of the Governor Generals and the Governors' brigades. In the general army

organization

organization, each Commanding Officer, down to the rank of Major, has an Officer of the rank immediately below him as his adjutant, except in the case of the General in Chief, who makes his own selection for the post."

The Manchu Military organization.

Pa ki or the Eight Banners.

"The Army specially appertaining to the Manchu dynasty is known as the Eight Banners, from the organization introduced by the early Sovereigns of the reigning family.

These Banners are distinguished by the colors enumerated below, and are farther divided into two classes, viz:—

The Three Superior and the Five Inferior Banners, as follows:—

1st Bordered Yellow
2d Plain "
3d "White

} The three superior Banners.

4th Bordered White
5th Plain Red
6th Bordered "
7th Plain Blue
8th Bordered "

} The Five Inferior Banners

The nationalities composing the Banner force are three in number, viz: Manchu, Mongolian and Chinese, the latter known as Han Kiun, consisting in the descendants of those nations of Northern China who joined the Manchu invaders during the period of their contest with the Ming dynasty in the early part of the seventeenth century. Each nationality bears the Manchu designation of Kiu Sai (written Kiu Shan), and as a complete division of each nationality exists under the color of each of the Banners enumerated above, there are in fact, 24 Banners, or Eight

Kei

Ki divided into three Fu lai each. Under one or other of these divisions all living Manchus and all descendants of the Mongolian and Chinese soldiery of the Conquest are enrolled. Each Banner of the Manchu and Mongolian nationalities, again, is divided into a Wai ki and Nai ki, i.e. an Inner and Outer division.

The inner division is composed of the so called pao i, from the Manchu word boi, signifying a bond servant, who are especially bound to render suit and service. The pao i of the three superior Banners appertain to the Nui Wu Fu or Imperial Household, whilst those of the remaining five Banners are attached to the various Princely houses or Wang Fu.

The

The Banners constitute in fact the population of Pekingwith offshoots in various provincial garrisons, and a certain number of adult males of the force receive pay as members of one or other of the military corps into which they have from time to time been organized, in addition to the pittance they receive as soldiers of the Banner. The General Head Quarter office of the Banners is designated the Chih Tsien Chi to which one Tso Tsung [Lieutenant General] from each Banner is annually appointed to do duty. All correspondence relating to the Banner force as a whole passes through this office. The official organization of the Banners is as follows: Tsu Tsung. Lieutenant General. one to each Ku Tsu, or national

division

division of a Banner.

Fu Tu Tsung. Deputy Lieut General.

Yen Thu Tsan hing. Adjutant General.

Two to each of the 24 Banners (except the Mongolian, which have but one), selected from the Colonels.

Hiao Ki Tsan ling. Colonel.

Has the general civil control over a subdivision, or Cha la, of which there are five in each of the Manchu and Han kün Banners. In the Mongolian Banners there are but two of these subdivisions.

Fu Hiao Ki Tsanling. Lieut Colonel.

One to each Cha la or subdivision as above.

Yin Wu Chang Ching. Adjutant.

Conducts the civil correspondence of the Banner. Although less in degree of rank than the Tso ling (Captain, see below) this

Piece

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Fu Hiao Ki Jeam king. Lieut Colonel.

One to each Cha la or subdivision as above.

Yin Ke w Chang Ching. Adjutant.

Conducts the civil correspondence of the Banner. Although less in degree of rank than the Ta ling (Captain, see below) this

Officer

Officer is considered as filling the higher post and is promoted from it to the rank of Lieut Colonel.

Wei Yin Wu Chang Ching. Asst Adjutant

Tso ling. Captain. Of this rank there are in each Manchu banner from 70 to 80 officers and in each of the Hoan Kiun Banners from 30 to 40 according to the strength of the corps. Acting under the immediate command of the Tsanling (Colonel) of the Chala to which he belongs, the Tso ling is specially charged with the control of some 70 to 100 of the households of the Banner. The Tso ling hold in some cases their appointments by hereditary right.

Hiao Ki Hiao. Lieutenant. Officers of this grade are

drawn

drawn upon to fill the post of lieutenant of police.

Wei Shu Hsiao Tsi Hsiao. Sub lieutenant-
Hungtsui corporal. (non commissioned officer) ideal under the orders of the lieutenant.

Ma Chia First class private soldier receiving taels 3 per mensem.

Ssu Ssu Ju. Second class private soldier, receiving taels 2 per mensem. Also called Ku Chia Ping or Chevaux de frise (Cavalry?) from his traditional duty on parade and in action in the Manchu Banners only.

Yang Ko Ping. Supernumeraries or Juniors awaiting appointment to the position of second or first class private as vacancies occur in all

all the Banners.

Kien San. Banner men at large without position or pay.

The various corps organized from the Banner population of Peking are as follows:—

Ho ku Kiun Ying. The Guards Division. This force was organized during the early years of the Manchu sovereigns with the designation Pa Ja la which was exchanged in A. D. 1660 for its Chinese equivalent now in use. Admission into the corps which is estimated as numbering some 3000 to 4000 strong, constituted until lately the special ambition of the great mass of all Banner men of Peking, to whom it secured the advantages of substantial addition to their pay and prospects of promotion in a degree which, until the institution of the Shen ki Ying

(Peking

(Peking Field Force) was attainable by comparatively few.

The principal duty assigned to the corps at the same time, is that of furnishing detachments of guards for the Imperial Palace.

It consists of Eight divisions corresponding to the Eight Banners, each of which is commanded by a Tsungling, (Captain General), see below.

The officers of the Guards Division are as follows:—

Hsu Kuan Tsungling. Captain General.

This office is usually filled by Princes or other dignataries of the Court.

Hu Kuan Tsungling. Lieutenant Colonel.

Hu Kuan Hsiao Lieutenant

Wei Shu Hu Kuan Hsiao Sub-lieutenant.

There is also a Vanguard Division divided into two wings—right and left. Each commanded by an officer styled Commandant.—

This

This division is composed of Manchus and Mongols of the whole Eight Banners chosen in the proportion of two to every Ho ling. Also the Artillery and Musketry Division and the Light Division but these have a nominal existence only, at the present time".

The following is M. Maijer's account of the Shen Ki Ying or Peking Field Force.

"This Force, comprising the élite of the Banner troops of the Capital, was organized in 1862, as a result of the disastrous campaign of 1860, with a view to provide for the future defence of the centre of Government.

The title given to the force was borrowed from the history of the Ming Dynasty when on the first introduction of fire arms in the 15th. century, the designation

Shen Ki

Shen Ki or "divine mechanism" was attributed to the new engines of warfare. The field force numbers some 18000 or 20000 men, including cavalry, artillery and rifle regiments, all of whom are drilled and manoeuvred after the European fashion. The instruction of these troops is based upon lessons in European drill which were given to detachments sent to Tientsin for the purpose of studying under British instructors in 1862-1865." There is the Yuan Ming Yuan Division of the Banner force which is a corps specially assigned to duty at the Summer Palace.

There are also several Manchu Garrisons on duty outside of Peking styled the Garrisons of the "Military Cordon" consisting of 25 cities in the province of Chihli surrounding Peking.

These

These garrisons were organized for the protection of the Capital and may be said to observe a tract of country of which the inland extreme is at Kalgan on the Great Wall, northwest of Peking, the other extremity of the northern line being at the termination of the Wall on the seashore at Shan Hai Kuan. The line extends to South in the direction of Tientsin and South west to Paoting fu. A further garrison is that of the Imperial Mausolea being offshoots of the Peking Banners, with the following officers.

Comptroller General, who has the Chief Command of the Guard of the Mausolea. 4 Brigadiers, overseer of works; — Captains, and Commissary of Sacrifices.

We come next to the Banner Garrisons Stationed in the

provinces

provinces of China proper. The
following is a list of the Officers
belonging to these Garrisons.
Tartar General, a Manchu General
in Chief, who ranks with, but
before the Governor General, although
exercising no authority except
over the small Banner force at
the head of which he stands.
Manchu Brigade General — two in
each provincial command.
Colonel — one to each provincial
Banner.
Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Sub-
Lieutenants, Sergeants and Corporals.
There is also a Marine Battalion
of the Banner Forces for river
service in the various provincial
Garrisons.
At the Imperial Hunting
Reserves there is a small guard
consisting of Banner men.
Mr. Consul General Kennedy in
his despatch to me refers to a report
prepared by Lieut. Murdock U. S.

Navy

Fang on the Woosung and
Penadon fortifications to
which I ask your reference
as I understand it contains
a full and valuable account
of them, as well as of the Kiang-
Nan Arsenal, dealing with
many technicalities, that he,
as a naval officer was familiar
with.

It is almost impossible to make
exact distinction between the
Infantry and Cavalry. The sys-
tem of organization is quite
different from Western Countries.
As to Artillery, as a rule there
are no separate corps under
that heading, but to some
infantry regiments a certain
number of guns are attached
and the troops are drilled in
artillery alike as in infantry
and Cavalry practice.

Perhaps the most efficient and
formidable contingent of the

Chinese

Chinese military establishment is what is known as Li Hung Chang's forces. These forces are divided in 11 camps within the province of Chihli. The strength is estimated at about 35 000 peace and war footing and the men are drilled with foreign guns. Besides the above there are 11 camps of troops at the important port of Wahase in the province of Shantung which are subordinated to Li Hung Chang's forces.

There is a further army styled the Manchurian army composed as follows:—

Garrison troops		50.000
Frontier	"	48.000

These troops are assigned to duty at Port Arthur, Ta Lien Wan, Ta Ku, on the Corean frontier and Yiko near Niangning. At Moukden, Kirin and other places in Manchuria there are about 13.500 men, drilled under the

Foreign

foreign system. This force can be enlarged in time of war to 24.000 men.

China has not been backward during the last 20 years in the matter of building fortifications. At all of the treaty ports the provincial authorities have erected forts. Some of them very formidable defenses. These are supplied in most instances with either Krupp or Armstrong guns.

Those under the direction of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang are at Taku, Wei hai wei and Port Arthur.

The Taku forts are constructed on a mud flat at the mouth of the Peiho river. The walls are constructed of earth and cement. The guns, about 40, being Krupp and mounted on the top of the walls where they could be easily dismounted by modern shot and shell.

The

The Wei Hai Wei fort is not finished and is being constructed by a German Engineer. The Armament of this fort will consist of Krupp and Armstrong guns At Port Arthur there are 3 strong forts built by the Germans and defended by 19 batteries containing in all 69 guns. At present there are 16.450 troops in the forts and encamped in the vicinity.

The following figures, as showing the finest strength of the provincial forces and Banner Corps are taken from the Dynastic Institutes of China and the Red Book or Official Code - (both Chinese works), but they must be taken cum grano salis, as these particularly the former have not been revised for many years and as changes have been made from time to time,

according

according to circumstances
in the allotment of troops to
both branches of the Chinese
Military establishment, and
as there are no other official
publications upon the subject
accessible, it is impossible
to say as to how near they
represent the present army
standing. I give them however
for what they may be worth.

Army of the Green Standard,
or Chinese Provincial Forces.

Peking	10.460	men.
Chihli	42.099	"
Shantung	20.460	"
Shansi	25.377	"
Honan	13.780	"

The divisions of the Governor
General at Nanking, of the
Yellow River and Grain
Transport — 28.945 men.

The Brigades under the
Governor of Lorchow
and the General in Chief there, 30.280 "

Kiangsi

Kiangsi 13.786 men.
The land and marine
forces under the
command of the Goverr
General, Governor and
General in Chief
of Yoochow 61.135 "
The Brigades under the
command of the Governor
of Chekiang and of the
General in Chief 38.460 "
The Brigades under the
Governor General of Hupeh
and Hunan, Governor
of Hupeh, Governor of
Hunan and the
Generals in chief of
Hunan 58.097 "
The Brigades under
the Governor General, Govr.
and Generals in Chief
of Shen Si and Kansuh 97.920 "
The forces of Sinchuen
under the Governor General
and General in Chief 33.897 "

The

The land and marine
forces of the Governor General
of Kwangtung and Kwangsi,
the Governor of Kwangtung
and General in Chief of
Kwangtung 68.930 men
The brigades under the
Governor of Kwangsi and
General in Chief 29.327 "
The brigades under the
Governor General of Yunnan
and Kweichow. Governor of
Yunnan and General in
Chief of Yunnan 42.543 "
The forces under the
command of the Gov.
and General in Chief
of Kwei Chow 48.388 "
The forces under com-
mand of the Governor
and General in Chief
of Autwei 8.693 "

making a total of 101.577 men

The

The Eight Banner Corps

Peking. Manchu	32.398 men.
"	10.799 supernumeraries
Mongolian	9.844 men
"	3.281 supernumeraries
Hankin (Chinese)	15.715 men
"	5.238 supernumeraries
Summer Palace Division	3.928 men.
	1.309 supernumeraries
Light Division, quartered near the Imperial Hunting Park.	3.000 men.
	1.000 supernumeraries
Gendarmerie, infantry	2.372 men.
Five Battalions stationed near Peking	6.040 "
making a total	107.099 men.

Charles Denby.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 23 1889

Mr. Crider

acted as interesting

No. 908

Legation of the United States

Peking, June 10. 1889.

Rec'd July 19/89

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

The diffusion of Chinese in the commercial centers of the Far East.

Synopsis

The figures of the population of Chinese in various localities given. Some observations on their methods of business and the objections to their colonization.

No 907

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 10. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir—

The spread of the Chinese race into the dependencies of European powers in the East is interesting as illustrating its vitality, perseverance, and colonizing qualities.

From late sources I have prepared the following statement of the Chinese population in the more important Eastern localities.

The population of Hong Kong by the census of 1881 was 160,402. Of this number the foreign population

was

was 8000. These figures — 8000 — included the entire transient population, of which only 3000 were permanent residents. It is estimated that the total population is now 200,000, of which probably 190,000 are Chinese.
According to returns made in 1879, the population of Macao was Chinese 63,539; Portugese 4,476; other nationalities 78; or a total of 68,086.
It is thought that there has been no increase since 1879, but rather a decline.
The population of Nagasaki, Japan, was in 1887, 38,229.
The number of foreigners was 1031 - of whom 741 were Chinese. The population of Kobe in 1887 was 101,231 of whom

1,139 were Foreigners, the Chinese numbering 724. The population of Osaka in 1887 was 361,694. Of Foreign residents there were 288 of whom 185 were Chinese. The population of Tokio in 1885 was 1,207,847. There were 300 Foreign residents, but I am unable to state the number of Chinese. The native population of Yokohama is 89,545. The number of Foreign residents in 1887 was 3,821 of whom 2,359 were Chinese. According to the census of 1883 there were residing in Manilla of European origin 4,189 European Spaniards, 15,157 Chinese, 46,066 Chinese Mestizos (half-breeds) 13,849 Spanish half breeds and

160,896

No. 896 pure natives. The population of Saigon, the capital of Cochin China, on December 31, 1886, 18,009, of whom 8,986 were Annamites, and 6,649 Chinese. The French population numbers 1,359, and other Europeans 99. In Haiphong, the shipping port of Hanoi, in Tonquin, the Chinese population is about 11,700, and the Annamite 3,800, the Foreign population being 329. In Borneo the Chinese conduct all the trading operations. In British North Borneo there are many Chinese, but I am unable to state their numbers. In Labuan, the smallest British colony in Asia, with a population of 6000, 1000 are Chinese. The Chinese are the

Chief

chief traders, and most of the industries of the island are in their hands. The number of Chinese in Siam is estimated at 1,500,000. The population of Singapore island according to the census of 1881 was 139,208 of whom 86,768 were Chinese and 22,114 Malays. The European community consists in the main of English and Germans, and numbers with 783 military, a total of 2,769. In Malacca with a population of 93,579 there are 19,741 Chinese. In Sungie Ujong the Chinese form a large proportion of the population of 30,000. In Selangor with a population of 97,106, 78,155 are Chinese. The Chinese are a large part of the population of Perak—

(over

being estimated at 40,000 while the Malays are about 30,000. In Penang out of a total population of 232,000 the Chinese numbered by 1902.

It will be seen from this cursory exhibit that the Chinese are dominating contiguous commercial points in the East. They are gradually absorbing business and ousting other native and foreign traders. In China proper, even at the open ports, they are dangerous rivals to Foreign Merchants. They make no display, do not leave their business to compradors, rely on quick returns, and, owing to a wide-spread system of mutual responsibility, they are generally honest, and meet all their obligations

It

It is easy to see that the time will come in the Far East, when the same objections to their presence, which have been heard in the United States, and Australia, will be loudly uttered. They seem to possess the faculty of absorbing even their conquerors. Thus the Chinese have absorbed the Mongolians and the Manchus, and with their religion, their arts, and their Government they dominate there. Wherever they go in the East, they become the masters of trade. The mutterings against them are loud in every locality where they are settled. But their compact conversations, their industry,

and

and their economical habits enable them to win their way over all opposition short of absolute exclusion. To this determination, as affecting the laboring classes, we have come in the United States, and while there may be fair room for controversy as to the methods that we adopted, it cannot be said that the results are to be regretted.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Ridder
DIPLO[illegible] BUREAU.
JUL 23 1889

No. 909

Legation of the United States
Peking, June 12. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a volume of "Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers." This volume will prove highly grateful as a book of reference in this legation and I have already expressed a desire for such in a recent despatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Charles Denby

Mr. Cridler

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 30 1889

No 910. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 15th, 1889.

No 1 copy

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Chinese Military Establishment

Synopsis
Encloses despatch from
Mr. Conrad Seymour in
regard to above.

No 910. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, June 15th, 1889.

Hon James G Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

Since I forwarded my despatch No 907 of June 10th, relating to the Military Establishment of China, I have received a despatch from Mr. Bowen Lay moor, a copy whereof is enclosed herewith as a supplement to my despatch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Despatch as above.

Enclosure 1. with despatch 910.

No 270. United States Consulate

Canton, May 29th, 1889.

Hon: Charles Denby

&c, &c, &c,

Peking.

Sir: —

I have the honor, in reply to your despatch numbered 122, dated March 16th 1889, to state that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to get accurate data as to military forces in the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

In every instance my applications to those who ought to know something of the matter, have been unsuccessful; because of fear that the penalty for imparting such information would be loss of official position, and perhaps

the

the degradation and punishment of the informants

By carefully comparing the estimates of well informed foreigners I can only state that in the city of Canton, there are usually maintained (for the security and protection of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Tartar General, His Excellency the "Hoppo" (Supt. of Customs) Governor and other high officials, all of whom are from Northern China.) about eight thousand Tartars, or Northern Soldiers - Genious and stalwart men. At the four or five forts or fortresses on the Southern Channel of the Canton river, and at the seven or eight forts, or fortresses, between Whampoa and the sea, (all between Canton and Hongkong) there are small garrisons, mostly

of

of northerners, numbering about two thousand men.

In Canton there are also about ten thousand uniformed and armed natives, designated "braves," who are under the direction of various magistrates, and serve the purposes of armed policemen, - in day and night patrols - along the canals and river frontages, and at the steamboat landings; at some of the much frequented temples and at all of the city gates and around the Yamun and magisterial offices, and at many points in and about the City where crowds congregate. Lastly there are another of these "braves" an army who would be troublesome to the authorities if not thus employed.

About

about one hundred of these braves
are quartered on Shameen, and
perform fatigue duty along the Canal
and river.

These forces are all "infantry"; but
those at the forts are also trained
to artillery service. As to light, or
flying artillery, it is little known
in Southern China.

Cavalry, and horses suitable for cavalry,
cannot be found in this part of
the Chinese Empire; where the
numerous waterways, and many
thousands of boats, and flooded
lowlands for a portion of the year,
do not favor the use of cavalry or
light artillery.

The Company of Infantry, when full,
has one hundred men.

The

The battalions consist of five companies
equal to five hundred men. Every-
thing goes by tens - an officer to every
ten men.

The Governor is the real Commander
of all these forces.

As to the interior of these provinces,
there are at all of the local magistrates
Yamins, and at the head quarters
of other high officials - such as Fantai,
etc: in the various districts, companies,
or, and battalions of natives in
uniform, and armed, as infantry,
to guard those officials, and to enforce
their authority and to maintain order
and tranquility, and they perform
the functions of policemen, constables,
and official "underlings" generally.

Their aggregate number in this

Province

Consular District, composed of the two Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, may be roughly stated at about one tenth of per cent of the population = say about 130 000 "braves". This force is equal to 1000 "braves" per million of people.

During the war of 1884-5 between China and France, there was at one time about eighty thousand Chinese soldiers under arms and wearing military uniforms in Canton, and about the forts between Canton and the sea.

At one time a military force of 22 000 soldiers went from Canton in a flotilla of boats up the west branch of the Canton river to the Southern frontier, and into Tonquin, and

over

soon after which the Tsinki disasters in Tonquin occurred.

The greater portion of the soldiers are from Central and Northern China. Each battalion took from 100 to 200 large banners. It was literally "an army with banners."

The available military forces of China for war purposes can be estimated on the basis of population. Probably these two Provinces in Southern China could easily spare a million of soldiers; but the absence of discipline and training would make it an unwieldy business to use them to advantage.

As to officers, and especially of Engineers, Sappers and Miners, the less said the better.

The

The Chinese Naval force and facilities in Southern China, as seen anchored at Canton and Whampoa, for the suppression of piracy, seditious disturbances, and outbreak, or resistance to authority, may be characterized as efficient and ample. This fleet consists of about seven teen Equipped gunboats at Canton, and about the same number of Gunboats at Whampoa (12 miles below and East of Canton) varying in tonnage from 300 to 600 tons. About the same number of armed and Quick steam launches are ready at Canton and Whampoa for "emergencies" to localities where trouble is rumored or anticipated.

The book, at Whampoa, on nearly

twenty

twenty fast and efficient torpedo boats, imported in sections from Europe, and put together at the Whampoa docks, to resist any foreign Enemies by the Water ways between Canton and the Sea.

The Chinese soldiers, at and about Canton, have for the past five years, been under the instructions of German Officers, selected by the German Government for the several branches of war service, including the use of torpedos. These German Officers are here under contracts recognised by the Chinese and German Imperial Governments.

Hoping this imperfect report may be accepted as the best that can be made for Canton,

I

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(Signed) Charles Seymour

U.S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 30 1889

No 911.

Ack'g Rec'd

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 15th 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledges Circular
of April 17th 1889.

No 911

Legation of the United States
Peking, June 15th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's Circular, dated April 17th 1889, enclosing three copies of the Programmes framed by the delegates on the part of the United States of Colombia to be considered at the coming International Marine Conference, two of which I have transmitted to the Chinese Foreign Office and the other placed on file in accordance with your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Criddle

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 30 1889

No 912

Read Aug 1

Legation of the United States.

Peking June 15th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Paper currency in China.

Two enclosures.

No 912

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 15th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a paper lately read by His Excellency Mr. Shioda, Minister of Japan (now deceased) before the Oriental Society of Peking on "The Origin of the Paper Currency of China", also a copy of a paper by S. W. Bushell. M. D. giving

cons

some specimens of ancient paper money.

An abstract of these papers is difficult but a few remarks drawn from them may be permitted.

In reading these accounts one is struck with the fact that "every principle of truth in economical science, when applied, will always and everywhere remain firm and the results will be found to be almost as certain as the conclusions of mathematical science, as if climate, soil and human action were alike unable to exercise over it any efficient control".

The

The history of paper money issued by the government in China is the same as that of the French assignats and our own Continental money. Inflation and irredeemability have been it's bane here and dynasties have succumbed to the vice of over-issues.

It appears from this article that China issued 2500 years ago notes printed on linen. Two hundred and forty years before Christ there were in the imperial park some white deer. With leather made from their hides "what was called "skin"

Currency

currency was made. A piece a foot square had a nominal value of 400,000 cash.

Bills of exchange were first issued in 1127 A.D.

After the first experiment, all through the history of China paper money was issued by the Government and always the results were ultimately disastrous. The fall of the Ming Dynasty was hastened by the depreciation of paper money.

Under the present Dynasty the system of paper currency was put in operation for the first time in the 8th year of Shun Chih (1651 A.D.) During

the

the 8th year the fabrication was stopped. Under the present, the Ta Ching Dynasty, silver currency was in existence from the beginning. The national treasury being prosperous notes were abolished. There has since been no government issue of paper money. There are many private banks in China which issue notes but they are generally not received away from the locality of the bank of issue.

It may be said that the Chinese have learned by experience the following cardinal principles of finance:

1. That depreciation follows over-issue

over issue.

2. That paper must be convertible into coin, and to allow of that being done a certain amount of coin must always be kept in circulation.

3. That old paper may be exchanged for new.

4. That the execution of the paper money must be in the highest style of art.

5. That heavy punishment must follow counterfeiting.

6. That either silver or gold should be the basis and paper only representative.

7. That paper money kept in a moderate limit is not injurious to the State or the people.

8. That the question is so important that it controls the rise and fall of governments and dynasties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures

1. Journal of the Peking Oriental Society Vol II No 1.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr. Cridler

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 30 1889

To Interstate Com. Commission and S.B.

No 913.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 17th, 1889.

Wm. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Railroads in China

Synopsis
Empress refused to build
the lines proposed by the
High Provincial Authorities
of various Provinces.

No 913.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 17th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

Referring to my despatch No 892, of date the 21st of May 1889, wherein I submitted a copy of an Imperial decree in response to the memorials presented by the Governors General and Governors of the various provinces upon the question of railways, I now have the honor to state that I learn His Majesty the Emperor has finally decided to refuse the building of the railway lines proposed. From well informed circles, I am

led

led to believe that this decision means the postponement indefinitely of any extensive railway lines being built.

The strong opposition of the more conservative high officials connected with the Central Government has had a greater influence on Her Majesty than the provincial faction, who are less conservative, who favor progressive ideas I may say by no less a personage than the Emperors father himself, and who are far sighted enough to see that the extended introduction of railways is necessary to the proper development of the resources of their vast Empire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 30 1889

No. 918

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 19. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches as follows:-

No. 421 dated May 6. 1889
" 422 " " 7 "
" 423 " " " "
" 424 " " 8 "
" 425 " " " "

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

file

No 915.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 23d 1889.

Wm. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Acknowledging despatches

No 915

Legation of the United States,
Peking, June 23. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine.
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt
of your despatch No. 426
of the 13th May last.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

No. 916.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Peking June 24th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Aug 21 1889

Subject.

Fees for Consular Courts

in China.

One enclosure.

No 916.

Legation of the United States.

Peking June. 24th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of certain amended regulations for the Consular Courts of the United States in China lately adopted by me. They are a substitute for Art. XVII of the existing regulations relating to court-fees.

The decree has been assented

to

to by all the Consular officers. I transmit it to you in accordance with Sec. 4119, p 792, R.S. U.S. to be laid before Congress for revision.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure,

1. Fee bill as above.

Enclosure 1 in No 916.

ADDITIONAL AND AMENDED REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

PEKING, March 15th 1889.

In accordance with section 5 of the act of Congress, approved June 22, 1860, entitled "An act to carry into effect "certain provisions in the treaties between the United States, "China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving "certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls, or other "functionaries, of the United States in those countries, or "for other purposes," I, Charles Denby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby decree the following regulations as a substitute for "Article XVII.—Fees" of the regulations now in force in the consular courts of the United States in China, and the regulations hereby adopted shall, from the date hereof, take the place of the said existing Article XVII, and shall have the force of law in the consular courts in China:

Assented to,

Shanghai Mar 29th 1889.

(sig'd) J. D. Kennedy,

Consul General.

Chinkiang, March 26th 1889

A. C. Jones

Consul

Hankow, March 29th 1889,
(s'g'd) B. J. Franklin,
Consul.

Ningpo, April 4th 1889.
(s'g'd) Thos. J. Pettus,
Consul.

Foochow, April 13th 1889.
(s'g'd) F. C. A. Wingate,
Consul,

Amoy, April 17th 1889.
(s'g'd) Wm S. Crowell,
Consul-

Canton, April 29th 1889.
(s'g'd) Charles Seymour
Consul

Chefoo May 18th 1889.
(s'g'd) W. R. Fuller
Actg Vice-Consul

Assented to

Newchwang 14th June 1889
(s'g'd) J. J. Fredk Baudinel
Vice-Consul

Trentsin, June 17th 1889.

(s'g'd) Wm N. Pethick,

Vice-Consul in charge.

FEES.

98.—In Consular Court.

In all cases and estates where the amount in question is not more than $500	$5.00
In all cases and estates where it is over $500	15.00
In all cases where no specific damages are sought the fee shall be $5 for minor and $15 for greater cases.	

99.—Clerk's Fees.

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments, or other compulsory process	1.50
For docketing every suit commenced	1.00
For executions	1.00
For all summonses	.50
For all subpœnas and notices	.25
For filing and entering every declaration, plea, or other paper	$0.10
For administering an oath or affirmation, except to an associate	.10
For taking an acknowledgement	.25
For taking and certifying depositions to file (for each folio of 100 words): for the first 100 words, 50 cents; for each succeding folio	.25
For a copy of such deposition, furnished to a party on request, per folio	.10
For entering any return, rule, order, continuance, judgment, decree, or recognizance, or drawing any bond, or making any record, certificate, return, or report: for each folio	.15
For a copy of any entry or record, or of any paper or file: for each folio	.10
The docket fee of $1, hereinbefore allowed, shall cover all charges for making dockets and indexes, issuing *venire* for associates, taxing costs, and all other services not specified herein, in all cases where the amount involved is $100 or less; where the amount involved exceeds $100 the clerk shall be allowed for the services specified in the foregoing paragraph, in all cases up to $500, inclusive, a fee of	2.00
In all cases involving more than $500 the clerk shall be allowed for like services	3.00
For causes where issue is joined but no testimony is given, for causes dismissed or discontinued, the clerk shall be allowed, for like services, one-half of the above fees, respectively.	
For affixing the seal of the court to any instrument, when required	.20
For every search for any particular mortgage, judgment, or other lien	.15
For searching the records of the court for judgments, decrees, or other instruments constituting a lien on any property, and certifying the result of such search: for each person against whom such search is required to be made	1.00
For receiving, keeping, and paying out money in pursuance of any statute or order of court, 1 per centum of the amount so received, kept, and paid.	
For traveling, made necessary by the duties of his office: for going, 5 cents a mile, and 5 cents a mile for returning.	
All books in the clerk's office containing public records shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any person desiring to examine the same without any fees or charge therefor.	
In cases of escheat the clerk shall receive for publication to heirs	2.00
For services as escheator	10.00
For every office found	2.50
For recording proceedings of inquest, per folio	.15
For an affidavit in attachment	.50
For approving bond in attachment	1.00
For affidavit in distress cases	.50
For affidavit in replevin cases	.50
For approving replevin bond	1.00
For affidavit in trials of right of property	.50
Where bond is given in trial of right of property, for approving it	1.00

100.—Marshal's Fees.

For apprehending a deserter and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port	5.00
For searching for the same, and, if not found, to be certified by the consul, and on his order to be paid by the ship	2.00
For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person	2.00
For serving summonses	1.00
For returning all notices, writs, attachments, warrants, and summonses, each	.50

For each bail bond	$1.00
For every commitment or discharge of prisoner	2.00
On subpœnas, for each witness summoned	.50
For returning subpœna	.25
For each day's attendance upon court	3.00
For levying execution	1.00
For advertising property for sale	2.00
For releasing property under execution by order of plaintiff	3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed $1,000	5 per cent.
If over $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000	3 per cent.
If over $5,000	2 per cent.
For making collections under $200, in cases where no adjudication has taken place	5 per cent.
If the amount exceeds $200	2½ per cent.
For traveling fees in serving all processes, each mile	.15
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for, in addition to the usual traveling fees	.50
If an execution be paid and satisfied while in the hands of the marshal, and after he has made a levy on property to satisfy the same, he shall receive one-half the fees fixed for selling property under execution or attachment.	
For executing a deed prepared by a party or his attorney	1.00
For drawing and executing a deed	5.00
For copies of writs or papers, furnished on request, per folio	.10
For every proclamation in admiralty	.30
For serving an attachment *in rem*, or a libel in admiralty	2.00
For the necessary expenses of keeping boats, vessels, or other property, attached or libeled in admiralty, a compensation to be fixed by the court.	
When the debt, or claim in admiralty, is settled by the parties, without a sale of the property, the marshal shall be entitled to a commission of 1 per centum on the first $500 of the claim or decree, and one-half of 1 per centum on the excess of any sum over $500: *Provided*, that when the value of the property is less than the claim such commission shall be allowed on the appraised value thereof.	
For sale of vessels, or other property, under process in admiralty, or under the order of a court of admiralty, and for receiving and paying over the money, 2½ per centum on any sum under $500, and 1¼ per centum on the excess of any sum over $500.	

101.—Interpreter's Fees.

For each day's attendance upon court	3.00
For making translations	2.00
If more than 200 words, for each additional 100	1.00

102.—Witnesses' Fees.

For every day's attendance at court	1.50
For each mile traveled in going to and returning from court	.15

103.—Crier's Fees.

On trial of every suit	1.00

104.—Citizen Associates' Fees.

For each day's attendance	3.00

105.—Costs for Prevailing Party.

All necessary court fees paid out.

106.—Consul's Fees.

The following fees shall be allowed in arbitration proceedings:

Where the amount in question is $500, or less	5.00
Where it exceeds $500, and up to $1,000	10.00
Where it exceeds $1,000, for each $1,000 or fraction thereof	10.00
In cases of libel, slander, and all proceedings not requiring money judgments	10.00

In all arbitration proceedings judgment may be entered for costs, and execution issue thereon.

For issuing a search warrant	3.00
For holding an inquest	10.00

Fees for inquests are payable out of the estate of the decedent.

107.—Fees in Probate Matters.

(1) The administrator shall present to the court a bill of particulars of the services rendered by him, and the court shall allow him a reasonable compensation, to be determined by the court.

(2) The consul, when a salaried officer (drawing fixed compensation), shall not be allowed any fees in any judicial proceeding whatsoever appertaining to probate matters heard and decided by him as a consular court.

(3) If, in any case, a consul shall be appointed for any of the open ports of China and Japan, to whose office there is no fixed salary, and whose compensation depends on collection of consular fees, and who is vested with judicial authority (as the consuls who have fixed compensation) then such consul shall be allowed the following fees:

For passing on current reports of executor, administrator, or guardian	$5.00
For passing on final reports of same	5.00
For a final order of discharge	5.00
For hearing application for distribution of estates	5.00
For making order of distribution	5.00

The clerk shall receive the following fees:

For a citation in administration	.50
For preparing and administering the oath to an executor, administrator, or guardian.	1.00
For issuing and recording letters of administration and guardian's certificate	1.00
For docket fee	1.00
For filing papers	.25
For seal to letters of appointment of appraisers of estate	1.00
For seal to letters of administration	1.00

For all other services, such as entering orders, copying and recording orders, etc., and such like acts, the clerk shall receive the same fees as are allowed under the general schedule for like services, and subject to such reasonable compensation as may be allowed by the consular court.

The marshal shall receive, for any services rendered by him in matters of probate, the same fees that are provided in the general schedule for services of the same nature.

108.—Fees in Ministerial Court.

The fees of the court and its officers shall be the same as hereinbefore prescribed for the consular courts, except in cases brought before said court upon appeal, in all of which cases a court fee shall be charged of	15.00

In addition to which, the same fees as consuls are allowed to charge shall be allowed for the issuance, filing, etc., of all papers and process, and also administering oaths, etc.

The fees of the clerk, marshal, interpreters, etc., in a ministerial court, shall be the same in appellate as in other cases.

Ack - thanks
& approve.

No 917

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 25th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The U. S. Consular Agency at Swatow.

Noted

No.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 25th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Baron von Seckendorff, lately our Consular Agent at Swatow, has been promoted to the German Consulship at Tientsin, and has resigned the position of U.S. Consular Agent at Swatow.

The books and archives

have

have been turned over to Mr. Streich, the Interpreter of the German Consulate-General at Shanghai, who temporarily succeeds Baron von Seckendorff at Swatow.

At the instance of Mr. Seymour, I have requested the German Charge d'Affaires here to allow Mr. Streich to perform the duties of Consular Agent for us at Swatow.

I have also addressed to Baron von Seckendorff a letter of thanks for his long, faithful and efficient service to our Government in the position of Consular

Agent

agent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

C

Sent 14 Aug

No 918 One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 29th, 1889

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Naturalized Chinese subjects.

Synopsis
Enclosing four rules framed by the Commissioners of the Board of Foreign Affairs at Foochow for the government of naturalized Chinese subjects.

No 918 One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 29th, 1889.

Honorable James G Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

As a matter that may be of interest to the Department, I have the honor to enclose a translation of four rules framed by the Commissioners of the Board of Foreign Affairs at Foochow regarding naturalized Chinese subjects.

These rules, I am informed, will be presented by the Tsungli Yamun to the Throne for His Majesty's approval and authority to enforce them in the provinces.

The

the object sought by their promulgation,
I learn, will be, not to prevent Chinese
subjects from being naturalized under
foreign flags, as much as to remedy
abuses by naturalized Chinese residing
in the Empire, of any of the
peculiar privileges or immunities
to which they in common with
other citizens of foreign Countries
are entitled.

The Instructions they are as follows:-

Rule 1. Provides that the birth place, name
and origin of the applicant for
naturalization shall be communicated
by the Consular Officer of the nationality
concerned to the Chinese Authorities.
The Chinese dress must be described
and style of dressing the hair changed.
Any infringement of this rule will

debar

debar the person from foreign protection.

Rule 2! Naturalized Chinese returning to China shall not have the right of enjoyment of residence in the interior at their native family home. In the matter of the acquisition of property, etc: they shall be placed on the same footing as foreign merchants at the Treaty ports.

Rule 3! Property belonging to naturalized Chinese situated in the interior must be sold within one year after the fact of their naturalization has been communicated to the Chinese authorities by the Consul concerned. A bond must be executed by the elder of the family to the effect that the property

property has been disposed of within the period specified. Property secretly obtained will be confiscated.

Rule 4. Provided that naturalized Chinese wishing to visit their native homes for the purpose of repairing their family graves and to see their relations, can only do so under passport, available for a specified time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Four rules as above.

Enclosure 1. with despatch No 918.

Chinese Naturalization

Four rules drawn up and submitted by the commissioners of the Board of Foreign Affairs at Foochow for the governance of Chinese subjects who are naturalized in foreign Countries.

First. When Chinese subjects are naturalized under a foreign flag, an official communication shall be sent at the time, to the Chinese authorities by an officer (Consul) of the Country issuing the naturalization papers, setting forth the birth place of the person, the name of the province, prefecture and district to which he belongs, giving

giving his full name, his origin or patronage and particulars of his family for three generations.

The Chinese dress must be discarded, the queue dispensed with and style of dressing the hair changed, so as to render it easy to distinguish between naturalized and Chinese subjects.

Chinese who are naturalized, whose name has not been communicated to the Chinese Authorities, and who still adhere to the Chinese mode of dress - in the event of any question arising concerning them, it will be treated the same as though they were Chinese subjects, and the Council shall not interfere to protect them, or take action in their behalf.

Second. Chinese belonging to families resident in the interior of China, who become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, either from having been born abroad, or who, of themselves, elect to become citizens or subjects of foreign powers by naturalization, — in the event of their returning to China, they shall be debarred the privilege of taking up their residence at their native homes in the interior, or from enjoying the right of residence at places not open to trade by treaty. Such persons shall be subject to the laws or rules governing foreign merchants and be permitted at the treaty ports of China to rent land, erect sheds and houses

for

for trade and residential purposes.
They must however first petition
the Consul representing their nationality
who will communicate with the
local authorities to have the deeds
to the property duly stamped as
evidence of ownership.
But if the deeds are not thus
stamped, they will not be allowed
to erect buildings on the land.
Further may they be allowed to
purchase arable land or other property
in China (evidently outside of
the treaty ports T.W.) in accordance
with existing regulations.
Should there be any violation of
the regulations on the part of naturalized
subjects, any question that may
arise will be treated as though

they

they own Chinese subjects.

Sixth. Naturalized Chinese subjects whose birth place is in the interior where they have land and house property whether inherited or purchased by themselves, shall be ordered to dispose of same to some member of their family clan, or to some of the neighbours resident in the village or town to which they belonged. They shall not be allowed to continue to exercise any control whatever over any property situated in the interior of China, thus preventing confusion.

When a foreign officer (Consul) communicates the fact of a

Chinese

Chinese subject having become
naturalized under his flag, the
said naturalized subject shall be
allowed one year to dispose of
the property he has (in the interior)
The Elder of his family at his
native place must petition the
authorities setting forth that the
property has been all disposed
of and a bond is to be executed
to that effect to be kept on record.
In the event of any such property being
left possession of secretly by any
subject of Chinese naturalized
under a foreign flag, and not disposed
of within the period prescribed,
with the view to still continue
the ownership of same, such action
will be regarded as a disposition

to

to beguile or deceive the local authorities who will investigate the matter and confiscate the property in accordance with established regulations.

Fourth. Naturalized Chinese subjects who wish to visit their native places in the interior, no matter what nation may be assigned by them, shall not be permitted of their own free will and accord to ground there as they have changed their style of dress and adopted the nationality of a foreigner. The interior of China is not regarded in the light of a treaty port, and there are fear that trouble may arise in

journeying

journeying.

If therefore naturalized Swiss subjects, who are born abroad and who have never visited their native family birth place or town, or those who have been naturalized for a long time, wish to visit their native family towns for the purpose of repairing their family graves, and to see their relations, they must first petition their Council who will communicate with the local authorities asking for a passport which shall only be available for the time specified in it. They shall not be permitted to reside for a long time in the interior. Any violation of this rule will be visited with punishment

Dated 15th year of Kuang Hsü
(1889)

Translated by
F D Chesbrough
Interpreter U S Legation.

Separate No. Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 30th, 1889.

No. F. D. Sherkis

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Enclosed account for hire
by Enchangs for quarter
ending June 30th 1889.

Despatch One enclosure.

Legation of the United States

Peking June 30th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose a statement of my account for bills of Exchange for Quarter Ending June 30th, 1889, against which I have this day drawn my draft on you in the usual manner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

F D Chevalier

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1. Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

Despatch No. 1 enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 30th, 1889

W. F. D. Sheehan
to the
Secretary of State

subject

Enclosing salary account for Quarter Ending June 30th 1889.

Separate. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, June 30th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to send you Enclosed a statement of my salary account for the quarter ending this day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

F. D. Chesebro

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

No 919. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, June 30th, 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Telegram account April 1st
1889 to June 16th 1889.

No 919 One enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, June 30th. 1889

Honorable James. G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose a statement of my account for telegrams from April 1st to June 16th 1889, against which I have drawn my draft on you in the usual manner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

Telegram.

Brandt

Seoul

do not take jurisdiction

Hanly

Peking June 16th 1889.

Telegram.

Brown

Tangier

You will consent to the delivery of fugitive minors to Spanish Consul on proof of identity under extradition treaty with Spain.

Denby

Peking, June 8th, 1889.

Telegram.

Madame de Leca

Italian Legation

Shanghai

On behalf of the Diplomatic Body I tender to you the expression of our deepest sympathy.

Charles Denby

Peking, April 30th 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

No 920. One enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 30th, 1889.

Wm. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Enclosing Salary Account
for Quarter Ending 30th
June 1889.

920. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking June 30th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand
920. you Enclosed a Statement of my
salary account for the quarter Ending
this day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

No 921. Ors Enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 30th, 1889.

Wm Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Enclosing Rent Account
for Quarter Ending June 30th
1889.

No 921. One enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, June 30th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to

921. hand you enclosed a statement

of the Rent Account of this

Legation for the Quarter ending

this day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

No 922. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, June 30th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Enclosing Return of
Passports for Quarter Ending
June 30th 1889.

No 922. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, June 30th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to
2 hand you enclosed my return of
passports for the quarter ending
this day.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Return as above.

JMB
27 Aug 89

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

No 923. Ors. Enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, June 30th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby.
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Loss by Exchange. Account
for Quarter ending 30th June
1889.

No 923. Dis. Enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, June 30th, 1889

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to enclose
923. a statement of my account for
house by Exchange for the Quarter
Ending this day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED

Ack. as read with interest & given to press - J.B.M.

No 924

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 3rd 1889.

Copy sent to Mr. Hayland Sept 10/89. ✓ to J.B. Wilson Dec 12. 89.

Mr. Denby to the Secretary of State

Copy to Mr. D. H. Curtis. Hopkins Co. O. print. Atkins Sept. 28 Cin O.

Subject

The death of Mr. J. Crossett.

Synopsis

An account of Mr. Crossett's character and his life among the Chinese.

No 924

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 3rd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

While the world is stirred with sympathy over the death of Father Damien, which lately occurred on the island of Molokai, it seems proper for me to preserve on the Archives of this Legation some memorial of another Christian hero — Revd J. Crosett.

This Legation owes his

memory

memory some amends, because he was, at the instance of the Charge d'Affaires, arrested as a lunatic, but was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus by the Commr. General.

Mr. Cornett died on the Steamer El Dorado, en route from Shanghai to Tientsin, the 21st day of June last. He leaves a widow living at Schuylerville, New York. He was well connected, being related by marriage to the late Mr. Fisher, who was a distinguished patent lawyer of Cincinnati. Mr. Cornetts life was devoted to doing good

good to the poorest classes of Chinese. He had charge of a Winter Refuge for the poor at Peking during several winters. He would go out on the streets the coldest nights and pick up destitute beggars and convey them to the Refuge where he provided them with food. He also buried them at his own expense. He visited all the prisons, and often procured the privilege of removing the sick to his Refuge. The officials had implicit confidence in him, and allowed him to visit at pleasure all the prisons and charitable institutions. He was known by the Chinese as the "Christian Buddha"

Buddha." He was attached to no organization of men. He was a missionary pure and simple, devoted rather to charity than proselytism. He literally took Christ as his exemplar. He travelled all over China and the East. He took no care for his expenses. Food and lodging were voluntarily furnished him. Inn-keepers would take no pay from him, and private persons were glad to entertain him. It must be said that his wants were few. He wore the Chinese dress, had no regular meals, drank only water and lived on fruit with a little rice or millet

millet. He aimed at translating his ideal, Christ, into reality. He wore long auburn hair, parted in the middle, so as to resemble the pictures of Christ. Charitable people furnished him money for his Refuge and he never seemed to want for funds. He slept on a board or on the floor. Even in his last hours, being a deck passenger on the El Dorado, he refused to be transfered to the cabin, but the kindly Captain, some hours before he died, removed him to a berth, where he died, still speaking of going to Heaven and entreating the by-standers

to

to love the Lord.

As an instance of the character of the man; I will state that when on one occasion I gave my annual dinner on Thanksgiving Day to the Americans, Mr. Crowell wrote to me beseeching that I would have no dinner, but would give the cost to the poor. He attended the dinner, but touched nothing but water and rice.

In theology he can hardly be said to have been orthodox. He found good in all religions. After a long conversation with him one day, I told him he was not a Christian, but just with a little rice &

millet

a Buddhist. He answered that there were many good things in Buddhism.

The last important work of Mr. Cornett was an effort to provide for the deaf and dumb. To further this project he travelled to Hankow and thence to Canton, establishing everywhere schools for these unfortunates. He was successful wherever he went.

This man taught the pure love of God and of goodness. He completely sacrificed himself for the good of the poorest of the poor. He acted out his principles to the letter. He was as poor and lived

as

as plainly as the poorest of his patients. On charitable subjects he wrote well. The ideal to him was practical.

Let this American, then, be enshrined, along with the devoted Frenchman, in the annals of men who loved their fellowmen.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

Send books &
books will be forwarded by next mail
Letter sent 10 Aug 89
15 vols requested.
J. B.

No 1935

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 3. 1889.

Mr. Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Request that new books be sent to the Legation.

No. 935

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 3. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to state that the last consular report received by this Legation is the report for the month of February 1889.

I have to request that the numbers subsequent to that date be sent to the Legation.

I have also to request that the Supreme Court reports subsequent to volume 120 be sent me. Any other news

have

law books will be gratefully received.

I have ordered a copy of the biography of the late Dr. S. Wells Williams from Shanghai for the Legation library.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mackey

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 27 1889

No. 7.

Legation of the United States,
July 5. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir -

I have the honor to hand you herewith, my salary and Exchange-loss accounts for the quarter ending June 30. 1889. I have drawn draft on you in usual way for Exchange loss — say £17.62

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Howard Martin.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1889
RECEIVED.

To Mr. Blaine
Aug 13. 89

No 926

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 5th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Re German-Japanese Treaty.

Synopsis
Encloses clipping from North-China
Daily News.

One enclosure.

No 926

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 5th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China Daily News, of the 26th ult., voicing the views of the English people in the East, touching the dilatoriness of Great Britain in consenting to a modification of the treaties with Japan.

The making of a treaty between

One enclosure.

No 926

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 5th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a clipping from the North China Daily News, of the 26th ult., voicing the views of the English people in the East, touching the dilatoriness of Great Britain, in consenting to a modification of the treaties with Japan.

The making of a treaty between

between Japan and Germany is made the occasion of bitter attacks on the English Ministers for not having led the way in modifying the treaties and thereby preserved English prestige in the East.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping as above,

N. C. D. N. June 26th 1889.

Enclosure in No

SHANGHAI, JUNE 26, 1889.

THE news which we published yesterday that Prince Bismarck signed the revised treaty with Japan on the 11th instant, —news which we should have thought that Baron Reuter would have found at least as important as the fact that the Duke of Cambridge had been summoned for assaulting a journalist—must have been very distasteful to all Englishmen who read it. Not on its own merits, for we do not believe that there is an Englishman in China who has considered the question at all who is not glad to note the great step that Japan has made; but that the hand that has led her up that step is German and not English. Nothing is more humiliating to the self-respecting mind than for a rival to forestal him in an action—whatever it may be—which he has seen is inevitable, which is advantageous in itself, but which he has put off doing until too late. The leading journals in the East have been urging Great Britain for years to take her own ground in Treaty Revision, and give notice that she would no longer attempt to get the unanimous consent of the seventeen discordant treaty powers in Japan, but the idea of such an independent course was horrifying to the precedent-led minds of the Legation at Tokio and the Foreign Office in London; and while we continue to talk sweetly to the Mikado, and promise him that we will think about revising his treaty when he has erected all the safeguards that we consider necessary, the news comes that the United States and Germany have done what Japan wanted and left us out in the cold. It is a little hard on Lord Salisbury, that it should be Germany, whom he has been so ready to assist at Zanzibar and in Samoa, that has played him this trick.

The new treaty, says the *Japan Mail* speaking briefly, "is understood to open the whole of Japan to German subjects after a fixed date next year, those who take advantage of the increased privileges thus granted being, of course, subject to Japanese jurisdiction. It further provides for the entire sweeping away of all existing restrictions on and after a certain date in the more distant future." *Exit extraterritorialitas.* What we wrote not long ago when the news came that the United States had agreed to the revised treaty we could only repeat now; but we should write it now with more force. The United States are always expected to maintain a freer hand in dealing with international questions, and their tendency is far more liberal than most of the European powers dare to be, so that their secession from the policy of co-operation when it seemed that that policy was contraverting the dictates of international justice and courtesy, was not surprising. But Germany was in a very different position; she had always held strenuously to the co-operative policy, and had markedly shewn her determination to keep hand in hand with us. In 1886 it was Great Britain and Germany, as the *Japan Mail* points out, who came forward jointly and presented to the Japanese negotiators a note offering a solution to the treaty revision question then deemed remarkably liberal. But Germany has of late been working very hard to extend her influence in Japan at the expense of England, and this opportunity was too good to be lost. The shortsightedness and supineness of Sir Francis Plunkett gave the opportunity, and Prince Bismarck has seized it. Sir Francis Plunkett must have seen that extraterritoriality was doomed in Japan, and that treaty revision in the sense desired by the Japanese was only a question of time; and if he had been worth his salt he must have seen that some nation would try to snatch the credit of yielding first to the just aspirations of the Japanese, and that the nation that did so yield would establish a strong claim to the gratitude of the Mikado's empire. In China and Japan it is our right and duty to lead; but nowadays we prefer to follow. The leading spirit in Peking is the German Minister, and he will be now the leading spirit in Tokio; and this we owe not to any decadence in our power or in our commerce, not to any diminution in the respect in which China and Japan hold us as a nation, but to the character of our representatives at Peking and Tokio, and the indifference of the Foreign Office in London. It is not, of course, the present Minister to Japan who is to blame; but such incidents as this make us sometimes doubt the use of Ministers at all. What is the use of expensive legations at Berlin and Tokio if an incident like this can be sprung upon us? If they knew what was going on between Germany and Japan and took no notice of it, they ought to be swept out; if they did not know, of what use are they? The *Japan Mail*, with a loyal desire, apparently, to exculpate the late British Minister to Tokio, makes excuses for England, which we fear it knows while it writes them have no strength in them. If England delays, says the *Mail*, "at the last moment, it is because she has far more reason to be circumspect than any other Power. We trust that thinking Japanese will recognise these facts of their own accord. England is still in excellent time. If she puts her name to the covenant now, she will do so, not because Germany or America has set her the example, but because of her own independent belief that Japan deserves to be trusted." We are afraid that thinking Japanese will not be taken in by these self-contradictory excuses, and we do not imagine that the *Mail* expects them to be. There is not much

ring of confidence in its concluding paragraph:—"It does not follow for a moment that because Germany has taken a step in advance of England, the former has any real right to claim precedence of the latter in genuine goodwill and friendship." The sting of the matter is that it does give Germany a real right to claim precedence of England; why should we trouble about it if it did not? For years the *Mail* has been urging that justice as well as courtesy demanded that Japan's treaties should be revised. Germany has agreed at last to this, and we have not, and is Germany not to have the credit of this? Bismarck fights for his own hand, and nobody can blame him; but we must not omit to notice that so far France has stood loyally by us, and has not anticipated us, as the Germans have done, or backed out without warning from the co-operative policy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

made

No. 927

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 13th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject

The diplomatic status of Mr. Yuan in Corea.

Synopsis

Correspondence between Mr. Denby and the Yamên on the subject.

Two enclosures.

No. 1

Legation of the United States.

Peking. July 13th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In further reply to your despatch, No. 424 of May 8, wherein you direct me to make discreet enquiries as to the diplomatic position occupied by His Excellency Mr. Yuan Shih Kai, in Corea, I have the honor to enclose a copy of my note to the Tsungli Yamên, with a translation

of

2 of the reply thereto.

In considering this correspondence, it is proper to take into account the excessive sensitiveness existing in the Chinese mind regarding all questions which affect Corea. This sensitiveness is due to the geographical position of Corea — which is, territorially, as much a part of China as Florida is of the United States — and to the ever present dread that Corea, if her independence of China were assured, would be seized by some European Power, probably Russia.

It must be said that such

such a prospect is regarded by England as a menace to her Eastern possessions. Japan no less desires the preservation of the "status quo", because Corea is, for her a buffer against Russia, as well as her great neighbor China.

It will be seen from my note to the Yamên that I endeavored in the most cautious manner to present the question that I was instructed to put, and that I confined it's purport to the ascertainment of the diplomatic position of Mr Yuan as bearing simply on his relations to the Diplomatic Body at Seoul.

The

The Yamên's reply, after the usual declarations as to the suzerainty of China over Corea, and after stating the necessity of having a Chinese official reside in Corea to take care of questions affecting the general interest of the two countries, states that Mr. Yuan was sent thither "to reside in Corea to attend to the "management of affairs".

It is not necessary, the Yamên states, to clearly distinguish Mr. Yuan by an official title but he is to be held as the equal of his colleagues. The question of his attendance at the diplomatic

meetings

meetings must be left to his discretion.

It must be said that the answer rather evades the real question at issue. The pique, and perhaps alarm, of the Yamên are shown in the phrase: "it would seem to the Prince and Ministers that there is also no necessity of making enquiry about it".

I respectfully submit the correspondence to you and await further instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Denby to the Yamên No:
2. Reply of Yamên No:

Enclosure 1 in No.

No 18.

Mr. Denby to the Foreign Office.

Peking June 26th 1889.

Your Highness and
Your Excellencies:

I have the
honor to state that I am
directed by my Government to
make respectful enquires of
Your Highness and Your Excellencies
as to the diplomatic position
occupied by H.E. Mr. Yuan Shih
Kai, the representative of your
honorable Government at Seoul.

From information received by
my Government, it appears that
H.E. Mr. Yuan refuses to attend
the meetings of the Diplomatic
Body in person, but sends his
Secretary in his place, and that
in various ways he assumes
to occupy a position near the
King of Corea different from
that of the other Ministers
accredited to Corea by foreign powers.

It is understood that Mr. Yuan styles himself a "Resident".

It is proper to state that my Government has no disposition whatever to criticize the action that your Honorable Government has taken, or may take, with reference to accrediting any officials to Corea in any capacity that may please your Honorable Government and that may be acceptable to the Government of Corea.

But it is important for the members of the Diplomatic Body in Seoul, as elsewhere, to know the titles and functions of the foreign representatives with whom they are brought in contact, in order to determine what treatment should be accorded them.

In order that my Government may be able to instruct its representatives in Seoul, if it has

directed

directed me to inquire of Your Highness and Your Excellencies what H.E. Mr Yuan's position is, whether "Resident" or "Minister Resident" or "Envoy Extraordinary".

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Highness and Your Excellencies the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(signed) Charles Denby.

Enclosure 2 in No.

No. 22.

The Tsungli Yamên to
Mr. Denby,
Peking, July 8th 1889.

Your Excellency:

The Prince and Ministers have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication to effect that you had been directed by your Government to make respectful inquiries as to the diplomatic position occupied by H.E. Mr. Yuan, the representative of China at Seoul. From information received by your Government it appears that H.E. Mr. Yuan refuses to attend the meetings of the Diplomatic Body in person, but sends his Secretary in his place, and that in various ways he assumes to occupy a position near the King of Corea

different

different from that of the other Ministers accredited to Corea by the foreign powers and it is understood he styles himself a "Resident" in English.

In order that your Government may be able to instruct it's representatives in Seoul, it has directed you to enquire what H.E. Mr. Yuan's position is — whether "Resident" or "Minister Resident" or "Envoy Extraordinary" &c.

Having received the above, the Prince and Ministers waved observe that Corea for a long time has been a tributary state of China and whenever a King has succeeded to the Throne it has been the established usage for the Emperor of China to issue to him an Imperial letter patent or investiture; and in all mathers appertaining to the presentation of tribute, moreover there are stated

periods

periods fixed for that purpose—
these are all generally known
and recognized by the people
and for long succeeding periods
have been performed without
any change.

Since the advent of
commercial relations with
foreign powers permission was
accorded Corea to conclude
treaties and engage in foreign
commerce but the proposed
terms of the treaties considered
should all be clearly submitted
(by Corea to China) to be placed on
record. As to the governmental
affairs of Corea, questions may
arise concerning the general
interests (of China and Corea(?))
Hence China regarded it necessary
to deputa an officer to reside
near at hand (at Seoul) for the
purpose of conferring and
consulting with the Corean
authorities in regard to them,

to

to the end that proper aid or assistance could be rendered and thus guard against trouble and abuses. Therefore an Imperial Edict was promulgated authorizing the appointment of an officer "to reside in Corea to attend to the management of affairs", an (official) title or designation that is naturally quite different to that of the Diplomatic Representatives of foreign powers.

The present representative of China in Corea - a Taotai - Mr. Yuan Shih Kai, was appointed under Imperial instructions issued in an edict from the Throne. It is not necessary, however, that as to his official title and duties - as in the case of the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, he should be clearly distinguished as either an "Ambassador" "Minister Plenipotentiary" or "Minister Resident"

Resident", but as to his proper rights or authority, privileges or advantages these decidedly cannot be regarded upon the principle that they are inferior or less, in comparison with those enjoyed by the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers.

As to his relations with the foreign ministers accredited to the Government of Corea, when occasion make it necessary upon matters of business, he naturally should be treated upon terms of equality, so that a feeling of friendship may be cemented among all the representatives and himself.

But in the matter of the diplomatic representatives and Consul-General of the foreign powers at Seoul, holding meetings for the purpose of discussing public questions it is right that the representative of China

should

should, on such occasions, inquire into the questions discussed and take action in the premises. As to whether or not he should attend such meetings personally and take part in the deliberations is a matter which he must consider and decide himself. In a matter of this kind there is no fixed rule and the Chamber does not find it convenient to consider such a remote question (i.e one arising so far away) and, as to your Honorable Government it would seem to the Prince and Ministers that there is also no necessity of making enquiry about it.

As in duty bound the Prince and Ministers send this communication in reply for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary communication addressed to

His Excellency

Charles Denby.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 27 1889

No 928. On Enclosure

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Enclosing Contingent Expenses
Account for Quarter Ending
June 30th, 1889.

No 928. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to

8. hand you enclosed a statement of the Contingent Expenses Account of this Legation for the quarter ending June 30th, 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Statement as above.

Rec'd Aug 26

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 27 1889

No 929. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby.
to the
Secretary of State
Washington

Official Statement of telegram account for June 30th, 1889.

Dup

No 929 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Honorable James G Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to

9. hand you Enclosed a duplicate statement of my telegram account for the period embracing April 1st to June 16th 1889.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

Mr. Kiernan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 27 1889

No 930. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

subject
Duplicate Statement of
Salary Account for Quarter
ending June 30th, 1889.

Dup

No 930. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to

930. hand you enclosed duplicate statement of my salary account for the quarter ending the 30th of June 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

1)

Mr Rice Rhodes

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 27 1889

No 931. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Mr. Rhodes Duly
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Duplicate Statement of Rent
Account for quarter ending
June 30th, 1889.

Rent

No 931. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
931. hand you enclosed a duplicate
statement of the Rent Account
of this Legation for the quarter
Ending June 30th 1889.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate Statement as above.

Ed Proctor
Duplicate
OK
2 Aug 89
AMB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 25 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 27 1889

No 932. Ord. Instructions

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 15th, 1889.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 27 1889

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Duplicate returns of Passports
Quarter Ending June 30th
1889.

No 932 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to

932 enclose duplicate return of the passports viséed at this Legation during the quarter ending June 30th 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate Return as above.

Am Receipted

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 27 1889

No 933. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Hon Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Duplicate Statement of
account for loss by Exchange
for quarter Ending June 30th 1889.

DUP

No 933 One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 15th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to

933. hand You enclosed duplicate statement of my account for hire by Exchange for Quarter ending June 30th, 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.

Duplicate statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 27 1889

Mr Beckwith

No 934. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 16th, 1889.

Hon. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Enclosing Statement of
Repairs Account for Six Months
ending June 30th 1889.

No 934 One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 16th 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to
934 enclose a statement of the Repairs
account of this Legation for the
six months ending June 30th 1889.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Charles Denby

Enclosure 1.
Statement as above.

Charles Darby

Inclosure to No. 935

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 27 1889

No. 935

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 16. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging No. 427

Inclosure to No. 935

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 27 1889

No. 935

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 16. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Acknowledging No. 427

No. 935

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 16. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 127 of May 20., approving my outlay of part of the Legation's "contingent fund" to cover expenses of my trip to the Su Shan Tzu silver Mines of Mongolia.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mr Koerner

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED:

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 27 1889

Separate One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 17th, 1889.

Mr. F. D. Chesbro
to the
Secretary of State

Subject

Duplicate Statement Loss by
Exchange for quarter Ending
June 30th, 1889.

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States
Peking, July 7th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you Enclosed duplicate statement of my account for Loss by Exchange for the Quarter ending the 30th of June 1889.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
F. D. Chesebro'.

Enclosure 1.
Duplicate statement as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 27 1889

No. Kiukiang

Separate

No. Enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 17th 1889.

Wm. F. D. Sherburne
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Duplicate Salary Account
for quarter ending June
30th 1889.

Separate. One enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 17th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand you enclosed duplicate statement of my salary account for Quarter Ending the 30th of June 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

F. D. Cheshire.

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure 1— Duplicate statement as above.

Mr. Scudder
Can you make any
use of this Order
No. 936

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1889
RECEIVED.

Dip. Bureau

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 27 1889

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 18th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State

Subject.

Gold-mining in Shantung.

(Enclosure filed for publication.)

One enclosure.

No 936 . " " .

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 18th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, a translation of an article which recently appeared in the Hsu Pao, a native newspaper published at Shanghai, giving some account of gold mining in Shantung.

As statistical information the contents of the article may be useful.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure,

1. A clipping from the North-China Daily News July [redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
SEP 10 1889

No 937 ✓ Further Ack'd. Sept. 20/89

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Navy Dept. Confidentially
SEP 9 1889
Ack'd accordingly.

Peking July 20th 1889.
Dis'l of Dept 10. 1889. Ack'd ✓
Sept. 11. 1889. Ack'd ✓

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Riots at Hankow and Canton.

Synopsis.

Some description of the riots.

Presence of war vessels desirable.

No. 937

Legation of the United States.

Peking July 20th. 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I suppose that the Consuls at Hankow and Canton will send to you detailed accounts of the late exciting events that have occured in those cities, and I, therefore, summarize them briefly. My purpose is to keep you informed as to the sentiment of the Chinese towards foreigners in China.

At

At Hankow, on the 4th inst. there was a provincial examination of students. His class almost invariably attacks and insults foreigners.

At Ichang, just opposite to Hankow, the students had some minor difficulties with the missionaries. There are no foreigners except missionaries at Ichang.

Ten some of the students crossed the river to Hankow in search of adventures. In the course of the afternoon one of them was arrested by a municipal policeman in the English Concession for disorderly conduct. The students seem to enjoy

the

the privilege of not being incarcerated is the municipal jail, and the prisoner was released by the native magistrate to whom he was turned over. He gathered a lot of his companions together and attacked and beat some of the municipal policemen. In the riot one student was represented to have been killed.

When the news spread a great crowd of natives collected and threats of destroying the foreign community were freely made. Bricks were thrown at the police station and some foreigners were injured. This condition of things continued

during

during two days, but
finally some troops were
ordered to the bund and
the rioters dispersed.

In Canton, on the 27th ult.,
a coolie was carrying the
bodies of seven dead infants
from the Catholic Orphan
Asylum to the place of
burial, when the sack
enclosing them burst and
they rolled on the street. This
occurrence collected a vast
crowd, whose members were
terribly incensed against the
foreigners, charging them with
kidnapping, mutilating and
murdering infants. The Consuls
immediately applied to the

Viceroy

Tacoy for protection. Investigation showed that the infants had died a natural death. Still for two days the excitement was intense and a repetition of the Tientsin massacres was apprehended. But the authorities took stringent measures and finally the excitement subsided.

In both of these cases British gunboats were immediately sent to the threatened points.

I have at divers times expressed the opinion to the Department that our naval force on the Asiatic Station should be increased especially by the addition of light draft,

well

well equipped ships, capable of going up the rivers.

It is plain to my mind that the policy heretofore pursued by the various Admirals in this station of, by agreement among each other, stationing ships of war at the most important ports — a policy which seems to have been abandoned — is eminently right and necessary. During the service of Admiral Davis in these waters this system was scrupulously adhered to with marked good results.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the local authorities at Yarkow did little

...

little to prevent a riot. A dangerous condition of things was permitted to exist until soldiers ordered by the viceroy at Nanking arrived on the scene. This course was, no doubt, accelerated by the ordering of a British war vessel to Hankow.

At Canton the viceroy acted with more vigor. But he knew also that British ships would be off Canton in a few hours. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the foreign powers having interests in China that the protection of their nationals can only be, as a general thing, secured by the show of force.

There is no room for doubt

on

on this point, and no sentiment of fear of offending the Chinese, and no dread of interfering with international rights should for a moment be allowed to stand in the way of affording immediate, forcible, and armed protection to the inoffensive foreigners residing in China.

Anti-foreign feeling in China is on the increase. Recent events and legislation in the United States are made the subjects of violent diatribes in the native papers against our Country. As the native press increases in influence these hostile sentiments will be inspired more and more,

and

and will more and more
stir up hostility against us.
But the Chinese do not
distinguish between foreigners.
They are all "foreign devils" to
them, and a riot precipitated
against one nationality
inevitably extends to all.
We must accept the situation
and we must plainly recognize
that foreigners hold their
place in China by force and
by force only. I do not mean
that the Government lends
itself ostensibly to acts of
violence but I mean that it
does not, and perhaps does not
try to, control its people or to
check anti-foreign sentiment.

I

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1889
RECEIVED

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 2 1889

No 938

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 22. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Acknowledges receipt of despatches.

No 938

Legation of the United States,
Peking, July 22. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir-

I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt
of your despatches,
Nos. 428, 429, and 430,
all dated June 8. 1889.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

Mr. Kirkwood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 13 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 16 1889

No 940. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 26th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject.
Enclosing duplicate account
of contingent Expenses
for quarter Ending June
30th, 1889.

Dup

No 940. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 26th, 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to

940. hand you enclosed duplicate statement of the account for Contingent Expenses of this Legation for the Quarter Ending June 30th, 1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Charles Denby

Enclosure 1. Duplicate Statement as above.

Thanks Lord!

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1889
RECEIVED.

V

acknd 24 Sept

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No to the Int. Com. Commission 24 Sept

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
SEP 2 1889

No. 941

V

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Interstate Commerce Commission
Ack accordingly -
AUG 31 1889 aal

Peking July 26th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

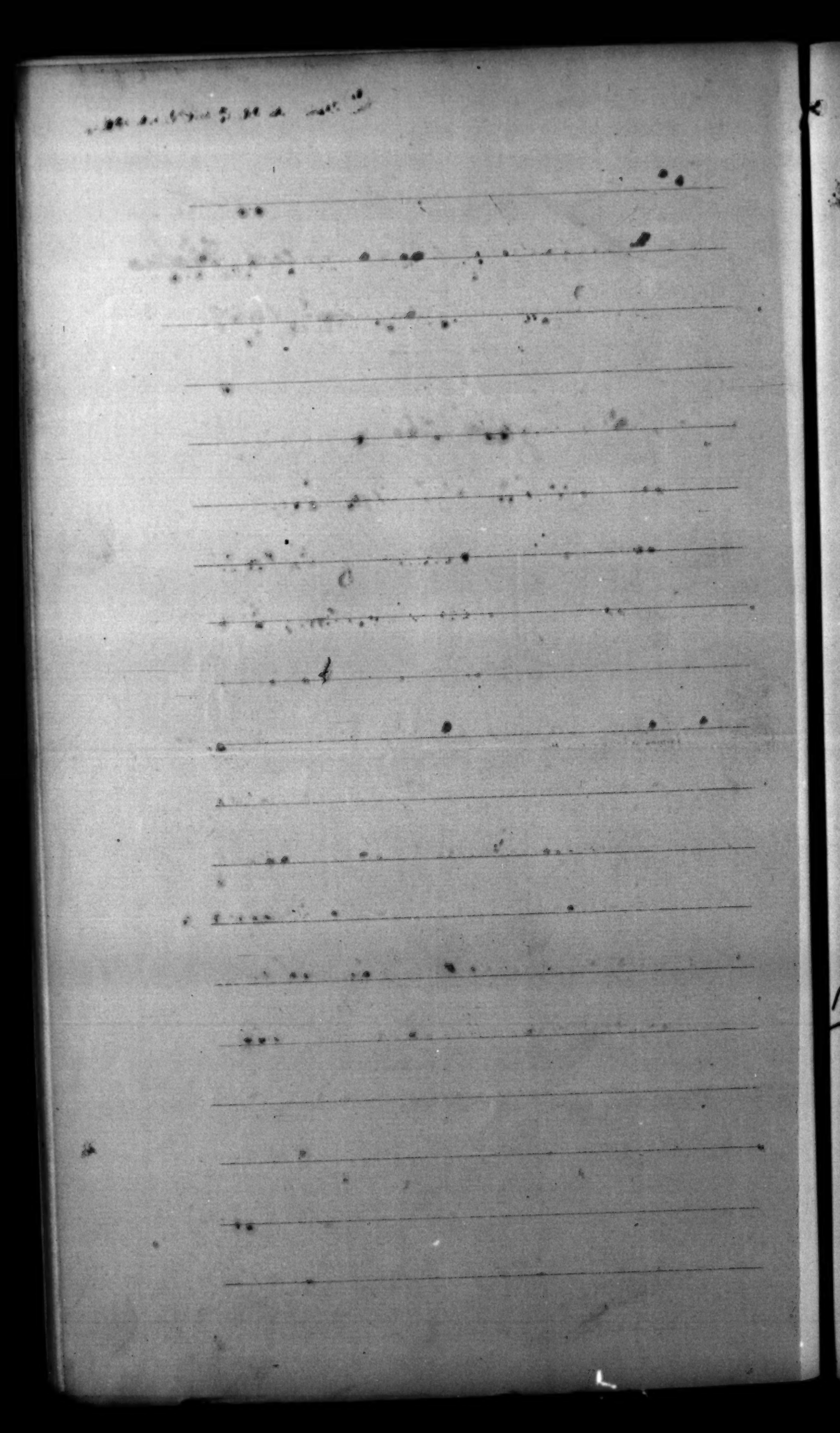
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Railways in China

Synopsis.

Encloses the memorial of Liu Ming Chuan and an abstract thereof.



One enclosure.

No 941

Legation of the United States.

Peking, July 26th 1889.

To the Honorable,

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with the standing instructions of the Department to send on all information relating to Railways in China, I take the honor to enclose, herewith, a translation of the memorial of H.E. Liu Ming Chuan, Governor of Formosa, on that subject.

It was prepared by direction

of

of the Empress. She ordered the railway from Peking to Jehol to be built. Afterwards the building of the road was suspended on the protest of certain Censors. Then the Empress ordered that the leading officials of the Empire should give their opinions as to the advisability of constructing railways. This memorial is one of the best that the Empress order has produced.

Liu Ming Chuan discusses the subject under three general heads viz:

1. Affording means of transport to an enemy.

2. Interference with popular vested

vested property.

3. Industries disturbed.

He says that the railway and the telegraph "are the vital forces of the world, the seat of national prosperity and advancement." He shows that Europe is covered with a network of railways, and war, he says, "are decided by western nations on the sea, cut communication, the wells of the belligerents' capital."

As to the advantage offered against an enemy by natural obstructions, he says there are none between Trentsin and Rongchow, and that, in any event, the real

door

door of the capitals is the Labour
of Peace and safety or peace
will depend upon its maintenance
[illegible]
[illegible] Railways
are the most important
[illegible] in war and not,
as their opponents declare,
the convenient tool of the enemy.
As to interference with
vested rights he holds that the
removal of grave is of no
importance compared with
national defence.
This is advanced ground
for one of his race to take.
Railways, he says, were
necessary for the perpetuation of
the present dynasty and
the

the happiness of the people. As to the objection that the people will be deprived of their occupation by the construction of railways, he states that this result has never followed public improvements; and that collateral transportation to the main line will enormously increase. For instances the Yangtze on which steamers continuously ply but the boating population has not diminished.

As to the objection that railways are an innovation he says "the men of today are not the men of yesterday, and the politics of our day must not

not the policies of former
dynasties. He shows that
China has been compelled
to adopt modern arms. He
instances the Russian railway
to Vladivostok and argues
that railways only can save
China. Her northeastern provinces
for which the Russian mouth
is watering. He argues that
the population of China is
continually on the increase
while those who own land to
till are very few. He says
that if China would be rich
she must promote commerce.
China should immediately
appoint high officials to take
direction of commercial and
industrial

industrious affairs.

He very properly remarks that officials should have no quarrel with any industrial company, but their affairs should be left to private enterprise.

He gives a resume of his own great works in Formosa and shows the necessity of railways in order to protect that island.

He shows the utter impossibility of convincing the objectors to progress of their errors and says that they ought to be over-ruled and disregarded.

Taken altogether the memorial is

is strong and sensible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Liu Ming Chuan's memorial on Railways, clipping from the Chinese Times July 20th 1889.

Enclosure 1 in No

The English in India.

Marquis of Dufferin and Ava—to
n his new title—who always knows
how to say the appropriate thing,
ribing his administration of the
Viceroyalty in a speech at the
1 House, paid the most liberal
to the various officials who had
under his orders:

:eroy, however arbitrary or self-reliant,
determined to impress his personal
on the conduct of affairs, would be
direct the movements of so vast and
:ed a machine as that which regulates
nies of 300 millions of our fellow-
n India, unless enlightened, aided, and
by, the most remarkable body of men
: ever laboured for the good of their
in any part of the world—(cheers)—
ie Civil Service of the Crown in India.
may say, once for all, without dispar-
to the accepted standard of public
in England, that I did not know what
k really meant until I witnessed the
ng and almost inconceivable severity
nd to which our Indian Civil servants,
ll add our military employés, so zea-
vote themselves. If therefore, gentle-
ing the past four years things have on
: gone well in India, the chief credit
a number of able and disinterested
:s, who have been content to labour in
m the force of circumstances, are
id positions which, for the most part,
: attention of the British public, indif-
their own fame, despising the snares
ty, provided only that the honour and
l and material interests of the British
iall extend and flourish.

after enumerating the officials
with the sea and land defences,
ication of Quetta, the re-organisa-
Burma, the relations with neigh-
princes and with feudatories, the
in the army, the financial and
e reforms, the mitigation of famine,
lopment of commerce and agricul-
d Dufferin concludes:

late Viceroy of India has survived
rs of his office, and lives to dine
present Lord Mayor of London, it
he had in Sir Donald Wallace an
ble private secretary who relieved
lf his labours—(cheers)—who enjoyed
's confidence, who completely effaced
nd worked eighteen hours a day.
:) In fact, my lord, when I come
of the hundreds and hundreds of
hrough whose instrumentality, and
whose unselfish and unrecognised
it is that I am occupying the proud
at I do to-night, I am afraid I should
long a catalogue of names, both
and native, as would outrun your
id the forbearance of this audience.

ng of the extent to which the natives are employed in the service of the Government, Lord Dufferin observed:

It will probably be a surprise to most of those I am addressing when they learn that the whole Covenanted Civil Service of the Queen in India comprises something less than 1,000 individuals, while the Uncovenanted Civil Service includes nearly 120,000 native members, many of them, especially among the higher ranks of the judiciary, being persons of great capacity, learning, and probity, while all of them, as a body, may be regarded as eminently expert, industrious, and loyal.

On the feeling of loyalty the late Viceroy remarks:

I do not mean to say that we English are beloved or are even popular in India, nor is there any reason why we should expect to be so: not only are we the representatives of a foreign domination, not only are we aliens in race and religion, but the peculiar habits and views of our Hindoo fellow-subjects, the unwillingness of a large majority to eat and drink with persons of a different caste from themselves, their refusal to allow their ladies to mingle in our society, naturally prevent the rise and growth of that genial harmony and good fellowship whose happy influences none know so well how to apply on similar occasions as you, my Lord Mayor, and the hospitable companies of the City of London. (Laughter and cheers.) But, though destitute of what may be called any strong sentimental element, the loyalty of India is based upon a far surer foundation—namely, that of self-interest. I belive that, leaving out of account the absolutely ignorant, some fanatical sects, the discontented sections of society which are to be found in all communities, and individuals with a personal grievance, but including those who vituperate us in the the newspapers, there is not a subject of the Queen in India, whether prince, or landholder, or merchant, or artisan, or cultivator, who is not pretty well convinced that English administration gives him what he would get neither in an independent India nor in an India under the rule of any other Power—namely, peace, security, justice, a free Press, education, an enormous share in the Government appointments, a native magistracy, the conservation of the native dynasties as independent States, local self-government, the prospect of the gradual liberalisation of our methods of administration, the supervision of the House of Commons, and a consciousness that English public opinion is always on the alert to notice any abuse of authority, and to temper the severity of that authoritative *régime* through which alone the vast congeries of nationalities, religions, and races inhabiting the Peninsula can be effectually governed.

It is gratifying to hear from an Englishman a good word for Tsên Yü-ying, the late Viceroy of the Yun-kwei provinces:—

Had the Chinese chosen to do so, they might at the outset of our expedition to Burma have greatly increased and complicated the difficulties of our task. But I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the energetic and effectual manner in which the Chinese Government and the Viceroy of Yünnan have saved us from the endless worry and torment to which the French have been so unhappily exposed in Tongking by the operations of the Black Flags and Chinese freebooters.

H. E. Liu Ming Chuan's Memorial on Railways.

(*Translated from the* Hu Pao.)

In obedience to the command of Her Majesty the Empress, Liu Ming Chuan submits the following memorial, embodying his views upon the subject of railways in China.

On the 16th of the second moon the memorialist received from the Grand Council a communication transmitting a decree from H. M. the Empress, in which she expressed herself in the following terms.

Some time previously Her Majesty, in accordance with a request submitted by the Admiralty Board, had granted her approval to the construction of a railway from Tientsin to Tungchow. Subsequently, upon the recommendation by certain Censors, Yu Luen Yuen and others, that the construction of this railway line may be suspended, Her Majesty referred the entire matter to the conjoint deliberation of the Admiralty Board and Grand Council, with orders that they submit a memorial in reply. This memorial having been received, Her Majesty has carefully noted the various arguments therein contained, which arguments, she perceives, are expressed in clear detail, and suited to the importance of the question. All the fallacious arguments as advanced in the memorials of the Censors have been undermined and utterly refuted, and it is only the extreme importance attending the inauguration of a national enterprise that calls for further consideration. The high Ministers of the Court have never examined the exigencies of coast defence, and their much talking widely misses the mark. On the other hand, the various Commanders, Governors-General, and Governors, being entrusted with the defence of the territories under their jurisdiction, have personally studied the advantages or disadvantages of certain measures, and if they be required to give their views upon the present requirements of the times, a judicious conformity with them would be of high practical utility.

Such are the words of Her Majesty. The memorialist, on perusing the conjoint memorial of the Admiralty Board and Grand Council finds their arguments to be well-stated and to the point, and to concur entirely with his own views. He feels that nothing further need be said, but being ordered by his August Sovereign to express his views, he will undertake to answer the three specific charges brought against railways, viz:

1. *Affording means of transport to an enemy.*
2. *Interference with popular vested property.*
3. *Industrial disturbance.*

The condition of the world is such that to preserve it a harmonious whole tranquillity must everywhere be maintained, but by reason

of the enormous magnitude of the five continents, the maintenance of peace is excessively difficult; consequently the railway and telegraph had to be introduced. These are the motor forces of the world, the secret of national prosperity and advancement. The Court has repeatedly called for the recommendation of schemers for the enrichment and strengthening of the Empire. If, taking the whole question into consideration, there is one thing of greater utility and importance than railways, then we need not laboriously adopt such an appliance of Westerns, and incur the scandal of the public. But for the requirements of protecting the sea-board, and for the exigencies of warfare on land, there is nothing surpassing iron-roads in practical utility.

As long as ten years ago the memorialist had memorialized the Throne upon the subject of railways, but the matter failed of accomplishment on account of the misrepresentations then put forth. But now a sagacious and discerning Sovereign is on the Throne, and acting in unison with the Princes and Ministers, is steadfastly holding to his convictions and resolved upon carrying out the enterprise. For this the memorialist claps his hands in joyous gratification, feeling, as he does, that the enrichment and strengthening of his country depends directly upon the realization of such a step, which, when fully developed, will be a source of exhaustless benefits to state and people.

But some suspicious malcontents say, "Railways will afford means of transport to our enemies." The science of manufacturing firearms having reached its present state of perfection, if once the forts commanding our harbours have proved untenable there will be no point of danger which we can hold. Austria, Russia, Germany and France are interlinked amongst each other, and their iron roads are in communication with each other's capitals. If it be true that because an army can be swiftly transported to the gates of an enemy's capital by means of iron roads, nations will seek every pretext to wage war against each other, then the various Powers of Europe, which regard one another with mutual distrust and envy, would assuredly have been continually under arms, and the stronger would have swallowed the weaker; whereas, the truth is, issues are decided by Western nations on the sea, seldom under the walls of the belligerent's capital.

There are some who say, "The dangers of our valleys and glens, the obstructions offered by our tangled forests, the difficulties of crossing our streams, will be dreaded by our enemy, but if a railway be built, in times of war the enemy can transport all his arms and ammunition by means of the railway." If this be said on the supposition that our defences commanding Taku harbour are tenable, are our officials and troops made of wood that they should thus permit a foreign enemy to make his own arrangements at will? But if these defences be destroyed, what is there to prevent an enemy marching straight to Peking, though no railway exist, considering that the distance is but 200 odd *li* and the intervening country a perfectly level plain. As to the glens and forests and streams which are to offer impediments to our enemy, the memorialist has passed through the country between Tientsin and Tungchow, and he has seen none of these things in existence, and wherefore should the heart of an enemy be afraid?

The real door of the capital is the harbour at Taku, and safety or peril will depend upon its maintenance or loss. Consequently the two points should be connected by rapid communication, and to do this, railways are the most effectual. In the event of war the troops defending Taku and Tientsin will act as a safeguard for the capital; in peace the troops of the Imperial Field Force can be drilled together with the regiments garrisoning the fortifications at Taku, thus forming a united defensive corps. In this manner, the forces will be ready for emergencies, and by being rapidly brought together their strength will be doubled, the better able to check the attacks of enemies. *Railways, therefore, are the most important auxiliaries in war, and not, as their opponents declare, the convenient tool of an enemy.*

There are those who suspect that railways will interfere with the vested interests of the people. When it is remembered that railways are directly concerned with the purposes of national defence and trade, not only is the removal of a few houses or grave-yards of no consequence, but even if hundreds of these places had to be interfered with, what then? Shall great interests yield to trivial considerations? Tombs are often removed and re-interred in other localities when dictated by *fêng-shui*, what harm can there possibly be, if, for public necessity, a grave had to be transferred, especially when ample compensation is paid for the expenses of such removal?

To make martial provisions in times of peace is to insure victory in times of war. When humane rulers are resolved on victory in war, they disregard the sacrifices of life and treasure which they are forced to make—so, likewise, when a Sovereign is preparing the defences of his country, he should not stop to consider the disturbed interests of a few of his subjects.

We are now surrounded by powerful neighbours who pry into all our movements, and who dare to raise quarrels with us, seeing that we are not prepared. But if China will build iron-roads through important routes along the coast line, the battalions of one province will be available for the defence of several provinces, and wherever the alarm of war is sounded, there will the different provincial armies concentrate.

A nation in order to maintain its dignity and integrity must be ready for war, and being ready, international conflicts will be avoided, for foreign nations, ever anxious to evade trouble with any highly disciplined Power, will not brave the dangers of the sea, and incur the risks of disaster and defeat by attacking China when she is well-prepared for war. When China is in a prepared state, the peace of Asia will be securely maintained, the Heavenly ordained Dynasty of our Gracious Sovereign will be perpetuated for myriads of years, universal peace will prevail throughout the Empire, and the millions of our subjects will enjoy perfect security of life.

For protecting the interests of the people, therefore, there is nothing to be compared with railways.

There are, again, those who [illegible] railways will deprive the people [illegible] pation.

When the Grand Canal was no lo[nger] able for the purposes of grain trans[port] conveyance service was transferred [to] sea-going junks and steam vessels. T[he] lation of the northern provinces is co[n]ly sparse, and for many years the pro[s]the people has not been what it was [d]reigns of Chia Ching and Tao Kiang. a railway line be built from Tun[gc]Ching-kiang-pu, the transportation sengers and freight will be freed fro[m] and perils of sea-travel, and before m[a]the carrying trade will be transferred to the interior, and the profits of fore[i]chants, accruing from their steam and vessels will be wrested from them. W[h]have no longer profits to make, they discouragement, contemplate returning

But one party exclaims, "Iron-roa[ds] deprive cart-owners and drivers of the[ir] pations!" Another party declares, "Ir[on] will take the rice out of the mouths owners and their crews!" These objec[tors] ignorant of the fact that while the railwa[y] the main line of transportation, carts required for conveying goods to the adjacent towns and villages, while boats in great demand for carrying merc[handise] through the different canals and stream[s] fying from the railway. Taking the [Yangtsze] River as an illustration, steamers ply [up and] down every day, and yet who has heard [of the] boating population along the river ha[ve lost] their occupation and suffered the pangs [of] vation.

As a means of supporting the people th[erefore,] there is nothing to be compared with railwa[ys.]

Another class of obstructionists declare, ways are a strange innovation, with whi[ch our] ancestors had nothing to do." These a[re not] aware that the mutations of human affa[irs are] ordained by a Heavenly principle, over men cannot control. The men of [to-d]not the men of yesterday, and the po[lities] Dynasty are not the polities of forme[r dy]If all affairs must conform to prev[ious] could we follow with advantage [to-da]ancient custom of levying taxes by t[he] principle, which was then pronounce[d exc]or the practice of archery which [Dy]highly honours?

The science of manufacturing we[apons] is becoming more marvellous e[very] Europe, and China, in adopting the[m] is only laboriously following the[m] Should she still fatuously hang [back] hesitate, when trouble suddenly ar[ises] war will be equally disastrous to [her] will she, then, preserve her integri[ty]

The memorialist last year saw i[n a] Russian news journal that the Czar [had] to construct a railway of 6,100 *li* [from] Tobolsk (?) to Tchita (?), the latt[er city] distant from the Amur River 60[0 li] German merchant also informed th[em] that the Czar had given orders tha[t it] should complete 10 *li* of the line [each] years would be required to comp[lete]

Enclosure 1 in No

railway. From this the greediness of the Russians (lit., their mouth is watering) after our north-eastern provinces is clearly discerned.

China should seize this opportunity, while she and Russia are at peace, to make all needful preparations—otherwise, should she wait until trouble arises, her regrets will be utterly unavailing. But without railways China cannot put herself into a proper state of preparedness.

It is also said that while Western nations look to commerce as the source of their national prosperity, and commercial interests as their chief concern, China's fundamental policy is to provide support for her people, while she looks to the love of her subjects as the source of her power.

Those who express such views forget that merchants and subjects are identical, and that commercial interests are not different from the people's affairs. The policy of promoting commercial interests is the policy of benevolence toward the people.

The Memorialist would call His Majesty's attention to another matter. The population of China is daily on the increase, while those who own land to till are very few. The means of procuring a livelihood are scarce, and there is constant anxiety of popular uprisings and revolts. If China would be powerful, she must be rich—to be rich, she must promote commerce. In Western countries officials and merchants are united, the subordinate not being debarred intercourse with his superior. In China officials and merchants are separate and distinct, the subject often not venturing to vent his grievances. The memorialist has heard that in a certain loan which was contracted with foreign merchants, the money actually belonged to native capitalists who had commissioned their foreign friends to negotiate the transaction for them.

To promote the welfare of the nation is to promote the welfare of the people—the present policy of keeping such an impassable barrier between the official and mercantile classes is not calculated to lift China out of her accumulated weaknesses or to rescue her from the depths of her longstanding poverty. The memorialist, considering this the proper time when needed reforms must be made and strenuous exertions put forward for the public weal, repeats that China should at once encourage and develop her commerce, and appoint a high officer of clear discernment and uncorruptible disposition to take direction of commercial and industrial affairs. Such as tea and silk culture, iron and coal mining, reclamation of waste land, the manufacture of articles of merchandise, and kindred industrial enterprises should be undertaken by the wealthy classes and merchants, who are to supply their capital and formulate their own regulations. Officials should have no concern with the financial affairs of such companies, nor should they exercise other than a supervisory control, and to see that these mercantile enterprises suffer no injustice or undue restrictions at the hands of others. When these enterprises have once been established and are flourishing, their operations will be extended to the frontier provinces and even to outside countries. When China has once taken the lead as the chief mining and industrial nation in the world, one or two scores of years will suffice to make her rich and populous, when the world will not be able to offer her a peer.

After the memorialist had assumed charge of the defences of Formosa, the French forces invaded and attacked Keelung, which, had it not been for the "awful efficacy" of our Sovereign, might have succumbed and the entire island might have been lost. For this reason, as soon as peace was concluded, the memorialist applied for permission to build iron roads in Formosa. He well knew the many difficulties to be encountered, difficulties far exceeding those on the mainland, inasmuch as Formosa is a mountainous country thickly interspersed with rivers and streams which necessitate the construction of costly bridges and tunnels.

Undaunted by these difficulties, the memorialist spared himself no toil, and proceeded boldly to the execution of the task. He was actuated to do this by the thought that Formosa is an isolated island where an enemy may land on any spot he chooses, and without railways, it would be utterly impossible to make any effectual defence.

With the railway completed, however, the various parts of the island will be closely connected, and the advantages for effectual defence from such a step are beyond conception.

The nature of man is to be delighted with an undertaking when it is completed, but to be unwilling to participate in the initial proceedings. During the Taiping Rebellion the Hunan Generals of the old *règime* persistently declared that the native gingals and muzzle-loading cannon were invincible, while they condemned the foreign breech-loading guns as useless. No matter in what way they were reasoned with, they would not be convinced. Years afterwards, during our difficulties with France, they began to perceive the formidableness of the Gatling gun and the Lee rifle, and then they admitted that the memorialist's words were too true. So it will be with railways. Those who condemn them to-day will be the ones to extol their utility hereafter. The memorialist humbly desires His Majesty to hold firm to his convictions, and proclaim the facts to all his people that railways are for preserving peace within and repelling invasion without; that they are not for the advantage of any single locality, but for the good of the Empire; that they are not for the benefit of any age, but for the benefit of all ages to come; that they are not for private-interests of one or two individuals, but for the welfare of myriads of people.

The memorialist, plainly perceiving the difficulties of the times which involve the weal or woe of the Empire, dares not withhold his thoughts to himself, but reverentially submits them to the sacred glance of His Majesty.

Social.

T. L. L. T. C. Tournament.

The last two matches of the Ladies' Handicap were brought off this week, thus bringing

Notice Rec'd

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 14 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 16 1889

No 942. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.
Peking, July 26th, 1889.

Mr. Charles Denby
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Enclosing duplicate Statement of Repair Account for half year Ending June 30th, 1889.

Dup

No 942 One Enclosure

Legation of the United States

Peking, July 26th, 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit
942. you enclosed duplicate statement of
the Repairs Account of this Legation
for the half year ending June 30th,
1889.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles Denby.

Enclosure 1. Duplicate statement as above.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 13 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 16 1889

Wm Kirkhoffer

Sep. F

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 2nd 1889.

Mr. Chas. Denby Jr.

to the Secretary of State.

Subject

Salary Account.

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two enclosures.

Dep.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 2nd 1889.

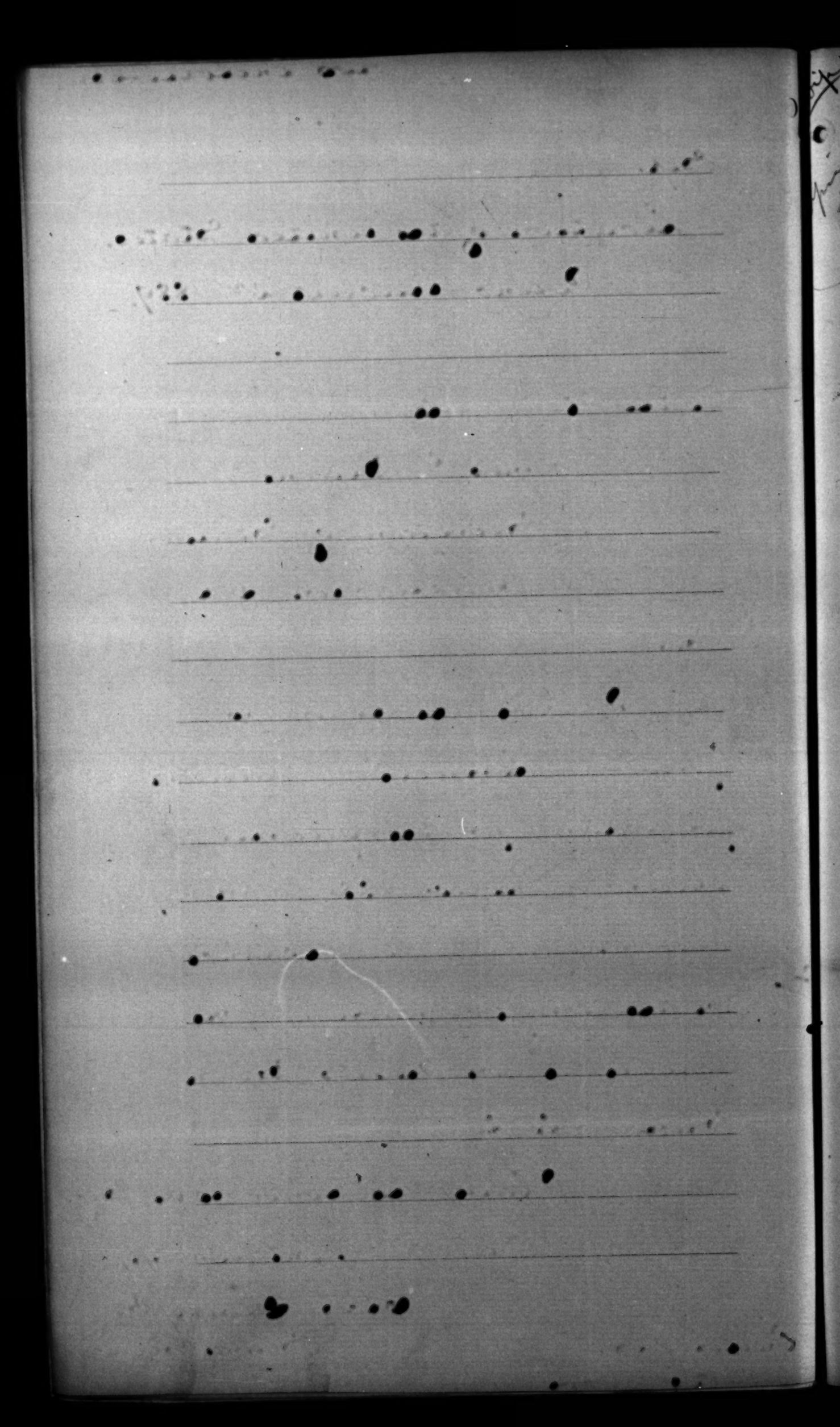
To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, herewith, my account for salary for the quarter ending June 30th 1889, and my account for loss by exchange on the draft drawn by me against it on Messrs Brown Shipley & Co London.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Chas. Denby Jr.
Second Secretary.

Enclosures:
As above.



DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 25 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
SEP 26 1889

No 943

11 ocr 11 ocr

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 4th 1889.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Copy to Interstate Commerce Commission
Ack accordingly.
SEP 25 1889 agb

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject.

Chang Chi-tung's memorial on railways.

One enclosure.

No 963

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 4th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a translation of H.E. Chang Chih-tung's memorial to the Throne on Railways in China.

Chang Chih-tung is recognized as one of the greatest men intellectually in the Empire. He is a noted controversialist and obstructionist in foreign

matters

matter. He has not the great reputation for executive ability possessed by Li Hung-Chang but he is his superior in scholarly attainments.

He holds that railways are necessary in order to develop the production of native goods and their greater consumption at home and abroad. Machinery, he says, cannot be transported into the interior without railways.

Railways are also required to meet the emergency of sudden attacks. In this connection he holds that the Pekin-Hankow road should not

not be constructed. He makes a very weak argument in support of this proposition: He claims that such a road would endanger the capitol. (The road would only require a few employees and 20,000 persons at least would be thrown out of employment. "

Besides there are difficulties as to graves and dwelling houses on the line. . . . .

He concludes that a good trail line should be constructed from Lu Kou Chiao, a point outside of the capital, to Tsakow, in Kansu.

He recites that the road would be in the interior and

protected

protected from attack, that it would furnish transportation for troops, would develop mining and would an enormous business.

(Such a road can be built for Tails 16.000.000. China can easily expend Tails 2.000.000 per year and complete the road in eight years.

No final determination on this subject has been arrived at by the Yamen.)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping fr. "China Times" July 27th 1889.

H. E. Chang Chih Tung's Memorial on Railways in China.

(Translated from the Hu Pao.)

Perusing carefully the words of H. M the Empress, as contained in the communication received from the Grand Council, the memorialist perceives with what assiduous attention the Court regards the people's interests, and what importance it attaches to the requirements of coast defence.

Railways have been in vogue in Western countries for nearly a century, and they have been the principal source of their wealth and power.

At their initial stages, foreign nations only constructed trunk-lines, and it was not until traffic had been well developed and business firmly established that branch lines were extended, connecting their Capitals with prefectural cities and towns. The outlays were at first enormous, but when they were completed, prince and peasant alike enjoyed their untold benefits. China is now eagerly seeking after methods by which she may preserve tranquillity within and repel invasion without. If she would

augment her power, it is inevitable that she will have the superior sciences of the west. The Admiralty Board, in their memorial, have clearly explained the manifold uses of railways, which are as follows:

1. They facilitate the operations of coast defence.

2. The expenses of maintaining local armies will be curtailed.

3. Transportation of troops and military stores will be expedited.

4. Trade and commerce will flourish.

5. Mines will be opened and profitably developed.

6. Travelling will be facilitated.

7. A regular and expeditious mail service will be established.

8. The conveyance of famine relief will be prompt and rapid.

According to the memorialist's humble opinion, the special point in the matter of railways which claims our attention is this: Since China has opened herself to international trade, the comparative value of her imports and exports will determine the prosperity or adversity of her commerce, and establish the happiness or misery of her people.

During recent years, the value of opium and foreign goods annually imported and consumed in China exceeds the aggregate value of all her exports by about Tls.20,000,000. Should this unequal trade continue, China will assuredly be drained. It being now impossible to stop the importation of opium and foreign goods, the only remedy left us is to devise measures for the increased production of native goods and their greater consumption at home and abroad.

To do this, however, there are two serious difficulties to be met. The distance from our extreme northern and western provinces to the sea coast is so enormous that transportation will be excessively toilsome and slow; besides, the quality of native goods is so coarse and their value so trifling, that unless they were improved by foreign machinery, their sale would be nearly profitless. But to bring machinery into the interior to improve these coarse and cheap native products would be extremely cumbersome without railways. When the cost of manufacturing native products and transporting them to the seaports has been reduced to its minimum, and their consumption has increased to an appreciable extent, the export duty can be greatly lessened, thereby affording encouragement to native industries. Therefore, if China would develop her native trade, and place her exports on a par with her imports in order not to suffer disadvantage in her international commerce, she must have iron roads.

China is being watched by powerful neighbours who are a source of imminent peril to her. The length of our river and sea coasts is so great, and our northern frontiers measure so many thousands of *li*, that we know not where to defend, where to fortify.

Without railways, how are we to meet the emergencies of sudden attacks? Can China have a numberless supply of skilful generals and disciplined troops? Whence will she procure the requisite quantity of arms and provisions for her numberless armies?

In order to meet the interests of Government and people alike, the first trunk-line should be built through the most eligible localities, whence future extensions may be conveniently and advantageously made.

But with regard to the Tientsin-Tungchow line, there are many reasons why its construction should be delayed.

These reasons I will submit to His Majesty's consideration.

1. The Censor Yu Luen Yuen and others in their memorial state that there is fear lest those who have been converted to foreign religions may utilize railways for stirring up trouble; also lest foreign nations who lend us funds for the construction of railways may have ulterior motives of aggression. These censors are unaware that railways are made to facilitate travelling, a matter with which native converts, whether their numbers be great or small, have no concern.

In constructing her railways, China can utilize her own materials and her own labour, while the salaries which she is obliged to pay for the services of foreign engineers will be a trifling item. The various foreign syndicates, in their earnest endeavours to induce China to build railways, are actuated by motives of private gain, and not by any covert intentions of aggression.

The railway and the telegraph are really inventions of practical utility, and not extravagant notions.

But the region between Tientsin and Tungchow is adjacent to our capital, and must be separately considered with regard to railways. According to what the memorialist has heard, the Capitals of European countries, such as Russia, Germany, and France, are strongly safeguarded by defensive works, and are not in connection with the railways of a possible hostile neighbour. The reason why the submarine tunnel across the English channel which was intended to connect England with the continent by a railway was given up, was not so much on account of the arduousness of the undestaking, as the fear lest England might be in too close proximity to France, and expose herself more openly to invasion. Thus it will be seen, even foreign nations take every precaution to safeguard their capitals from danger. If the Tientsin-Taku railway should be extended to Tungchow, the approaches to the Capital ought to be rendered so strong as to be impregnable to attack—but such defensive works would cost enormous outlays which China at present is hardly prepared to afford.

2. It has been stated that the number of families in the Tientsin-Tungchow region who derive their livelihood from the cart and boat traffic is 60,000, and allowing five persons to each family, there are about 300,000 persons dependent upon the present method of communication and traffic. Granting that this entire number will not be deprived of their subsistence by the introduction of railways, but that one-half of them shall be able to obtain employment in one capacity or another in connection with the proposed order of things, at least 30,000 persons representing as many families will be sadly affected. The length of the proposed Tungchow railway being only 200 odd *li*, and there being few intermediate stations, the number of persons who will be employed as watchmen, servants, etc., cannot be great.

It is said that England, which has 40,000 *li* of railways, employs 165,000 men. Reckoning at this rate, the Tungchow line will be able to employ only 800 persons. There being no very important cities or places in the vicinity of this railway, it will be quite difficult to develop a flourishing state of freight and passenger traffic. Moreover this proposed line, which is short, and passes through a thickly populated country, differs from other localities in that we have on the one end the national capital, and on the other the important harbour at Taku, and intermediate between these points, are valuable salt-works. As to paying compensation for the removal of graves and dwelling houses, where these are too numerous, the task is difficult and hazardous.

3. There are those who argue that although extraordinary undertakings are invariably attended with extraordinary difficulties, yet since railways are admittedly beneficial and advantageous, too great hesitancy would be unwise. They advocate the extension of the Tientsin line to Tungchow, because such a line would be profitable.

But on the other hand, they do not consider the interests of those who will be made helpless by such a step. Any scheme, which involves benefit to some and detriment to others, should be thrice considered before adoption. There are those who, like Hsu Hui Feng and others, propose the construction of a line from Tê-chu in Shantung to Chining, and thence follow the old course of the Yellow River. But such a line would be quite impracticable for several reasons. The soil along the course of the Yellow River is of a loose sandy nature, and were an embankment to be made over it, the work would be both expensive and difficult. The river, also, is constantly altering its course, and many iron bridges will be required.

In the memorialist's humble opinion a grand trunk-line should be constructed from Lu-kou-chiao, a point outside of the Capital, and, passing through Honan, terminate at Hankow in Hupei. The advantages of such a line may be put under seven different headings. 1. Being located far in the interior, it will not incur any risk of being utilized by an enemy in case of war. 2. Being made to pass through vast plains and unoccupied tracts of country, the line will avoid interference with graves and residences. 3. The enormous amount of traffic and general business which this line will create will afford occupation to millions of people, none of whom need be deprived of means of support. 4. The amount of traffic on this line, as it passes through the most flourishing provinces, will be so great that not only will it pay working expenses, but afford enormous profit. 5. Should danger ever threaten the Capital, the forces in Hupei, Hunan, Kiangsu, etc., can be concentrated in a day. And in the event of local rebellions, troops can be transported with such rapidity that a few days will suffice to quell it and restore peace. 6. With such a railway, the rich coal and iron mines in Shansi will be readily developed, and China will obtain an exhaustless supply of these articles. 7. In the event of a

blockade of her coast, China need have no fear of being unable to transport cereals to Peking, as they can be taken from Chinkiang to Hankow in two or three days' time, and thence by rail conveyed to Lu-kou-chiao, which is equally distant from the Government granaries with Tungchow.

When this line is completed, it will give a marvellous impetus to inland trade, and people of all classes will find it so beneficial and profitable that it will speedily become popular, and all future extensions will be carried out without difficulty. In conveying merchandise through the interior, railways will do away with the many risks incidental to river transport, such as stealing by the crew, dampness from rain, loss through decay, etc. When our northern and north-eastern provinces have been reached by railways, China will after a score of years present a very different spectacle as a Military Power.

Those who consider an undertaking of this nature as too great, and are sceptical as to whence the enormous funds required shall be procured, should know that such an apparent difficulty is not insurmountable. The memorialist proposes to divide this line into several sections, the first section to extend from the starting point to Ching Ting, the next to extend to the north bank of the Yellow River, thence to Hsin Yang Ch'ou, and last to Hankow. The country through which this line passes consists principally of level plains, and much labour will be saved. If a true and economical estimate of the cost of building such a line be made it will be found that Tls.5,000 or Tls.6,000 will suffice for each *li*, and about Tls.4,000,000 for each section—or for the four sections, Tls.16,000.000.

The work can be apportioned into eight years, and surely China will not find it impossible to raise Tls.2,000,000 yearly. To raise the required capital, the Directors of the Railway Company should proceed to get subscribers to the shares, besides which the Financial and Salt Commissioner and Customs Taotais should, in places where general business and the salt trade are flourishing, issue share certificates and exhort merchants to subscribe to them, and those merchants and deputies who procure the greatest number of share subscribers should receive official promotion. The Company should also be permitted to borrow part of their capital for meeting current expenses. The iron to be required can be furnished by the mines in Shansi, and althougn its quality may be somewhat inferior to the best foreign wrought iron, yet if the raw ore be properly tempered, it will answer the purposes of railway building. At 孟定平 district and 潞澤 in Shansi, where rich iron mines exist, the necessary furnaces and machinery should be set up to give us an ample supply of the useful metal. For constructing the first section, it will be necessary to purchase almost all our materials abroad, but after that China should use only native iron.

As a final conclusion, the memorialist considers the advantages of the Peking-Hankow line to be incomparably greater them those of the Tientsin-Tungchow line, because in the former there are no local drawbacks.

The Viceroy Li Hung-chang should undertake to appoint these Directors and Managers who were originally recommended for the China Railway Company, in order that they may take the matter in hand and proceed in a systematic manner. The Railway Company should be ordered to carry out the Shan-hai-kuan extension as was originally recommended in their memorial to the Throne, because such an extension is imperatively necessary for the protection of our north-eastern frontiers. Supposing this line is unprofitable, and unable to earn even working expenses, temporary subsidies should be afforded by the Government, to evince its considerate attitude toward railway capitalists. But the latter should not under any pretext be permitted to alter originally their plan by forsaking the Shan-hai-kuan extension and, solely with the view of private gain, seek to build the Tientsin-Tungchow line.

Reviews.

The new "Wan Kuo Kung Pao."

The Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, or, to call it by its now familiar and alphabetical designation, the S. D. C. G. K., continues to do good work in the wide field chosen for occupation by its founders. Especially is it to be congratulated on the Chinese periodicals now being issued from its Press. Of these, the *Review of the Times*, our old friend the *Wan Kuo Kung Pao* redivivus, is the most important, and is indeed an admirable specimen of what a Chinese magazine ought to be. In it we fine a collaboration of learned foreigners and scholarly Chinese, and we take it to be an excellent example of what the "co-operative policy," once in such high favour but now doomed, if we may judge from recent history, can accomplish when applied to a new departure in Chinese literature. The result is most happy, and we get something quite different from the mangled lucubrations which generally ensue when foreign notions have to reach the native mind *viâ* the *much-be-pi-fanged* intellect of the ordinary missionary Hsien-shêng. Rarely, indeed, of late years has so much talent been concentrated on a single publication, and the names of Allen, Williamson, and Edkins are a guarantee to us that this fresh attempt to gain the Chinese ear for things that belong unto their peace will have the support of men who know what to write and how to write it. Many and varied are the subjects treated of in the first five

"beyond their legitimate meaning. But their construction is not, therefore, to be so restricted as to practically defeat the purposes to be accomplished by the treaty, but rather so as to give it full operation, in order that it may not be a vain and nugatory act."

With respect to the remark made by ~~Your Excellency~~ in the note of January 18, 1922 that there does not appear to be any recorded case where a Consular Tribunal has claimed or exercised jurisdiction over the nationals of another state, it may be stated that the Consular Courts of the United States in China and Japan have continued, when occasion arose, to exercise jurisdiction over American seamen of foreign nationality; and, by the converse of the proposition maintained by this Government in the discussion of the Ross case, those Courts have declined to assert jurisdiction over American members of foreign crews in China and Japan. Furthermore, the records of the Department indicate that in 1889, after an American Consul at Amoy, China, had declined to assume jurisdiction over an American member of a British crew, a British court in China took jurisdiction.

re Ross

The views expressed by Secretary Blaine and approved by the Supreme Court in the Ross case have been regarded by this Government as applicable in principle with respect to

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 18 1889

No. 944.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 25 1889
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 8th 1889.

Acknl. with Approval
Oct. 19 –

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Jurisdiction over seamen in
Chinese ports.

Synopsis

The case of John Liscom. Has the
American Consul in China
jurisdiction to try prosecutions
for crime committed on foreign ships
in Chinese ports by Americans
who are articled seamen on said
ships?

No. 944

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 8th, 1889.

To the Honorable,

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 16th June last I received from Consul Cowles a telegram enquiring whether he should take jurisdiction in the case of an American citizen, charged with having committed a homicide on board of a British ship.

I wired to decline jurisdiction.

I

The facts are now before me as follows: John Liscom, an American citizen, was second mate of the British schooner "Looky Wha". While this schooner lay at anchor at Amoy, on or about the 12th day of June last, it was alleged that Liscom unlawfully assaulted a Chinese subject, who was one of the crew. Death resulted but whether from the injuries received or not was not clearly shown. The American Consul declined to take jurisdiction, though the British authorities offered to allow him to hear the case. The accused was tried by

Sir

Sir Richard Rennie, Judge of H. B. M's Court for China, and a jury, was found guilty of doing a violent injury to the person of another and was sentenced to two years confinement in the penetentiary at Hongkong. "

My decision that the American Consul had no jurisdiction was based on Section 72 of the Consular Regulations of 1888. That section specifically directs that the United States Consular jurisdiction in China and Japan extends to all persons duly shipped and enrolled upon the articles of any merchant vessel of the United

States

States, whatever be their nationality. It provides that all offenses which would be justiciable by the Consular Courts of the United States, when the persons so offending are native-born or naturalized citizens of the United States, employed in the merchant service thereof, are equally justiciable by the same Consular Courts in the case of seamen of foreign nationality.

Under said section, if the schooner "Loong Wha" had been an American ship and John Lisom had been a British subject the American Consul would have had jurisdiction

to

to try him for crime. . . .

It follows, therefor, that, the facts being retersed, + the ship being British, and the accused an American + the British Courts had jurisdiction; .

If the United States claims a given jurisdiction, it must, unless treaty provisions intervene, concede to other nations the same jurisdiction. . . .

If the discussion of the question were unembarassed by the weight of the said authoritative section, it might be well to enquire whether in the case just the American Consul did or did not have jurisdiction. . . . . .

. . Any

Any consideration of the law of the port being eliminated by the extra territorial rights granted by the treaties, either Great Britain or the United States, or both, had jurisdiction. . . . .

As an original question I should have held that the American Consul had jurisdiction. He had jurisdiction in the trial of all offenses in that locality committed by Americans. If the ship had been at sea there would have been no question as to the jurisdiction being in British Courts. But she was in a Chinese port. China waived her right to take

take jurisdiction. In favor of what nationality did she waive it? Clearly by the treaties in favor of the tribunals of the nationality of the accused. Great Britain's right to jurisdiction, therefore, rests on the sole ground that the accused was enrolled on board of one of her merchant ships as a seaman.

Unless otherwise instructed, I shall continue to hold that American Consuls in China have no jurisdiction over the articled seamen on foreign vessels for offenses committed on board ship, whether the ship be in port or at sea.

2/

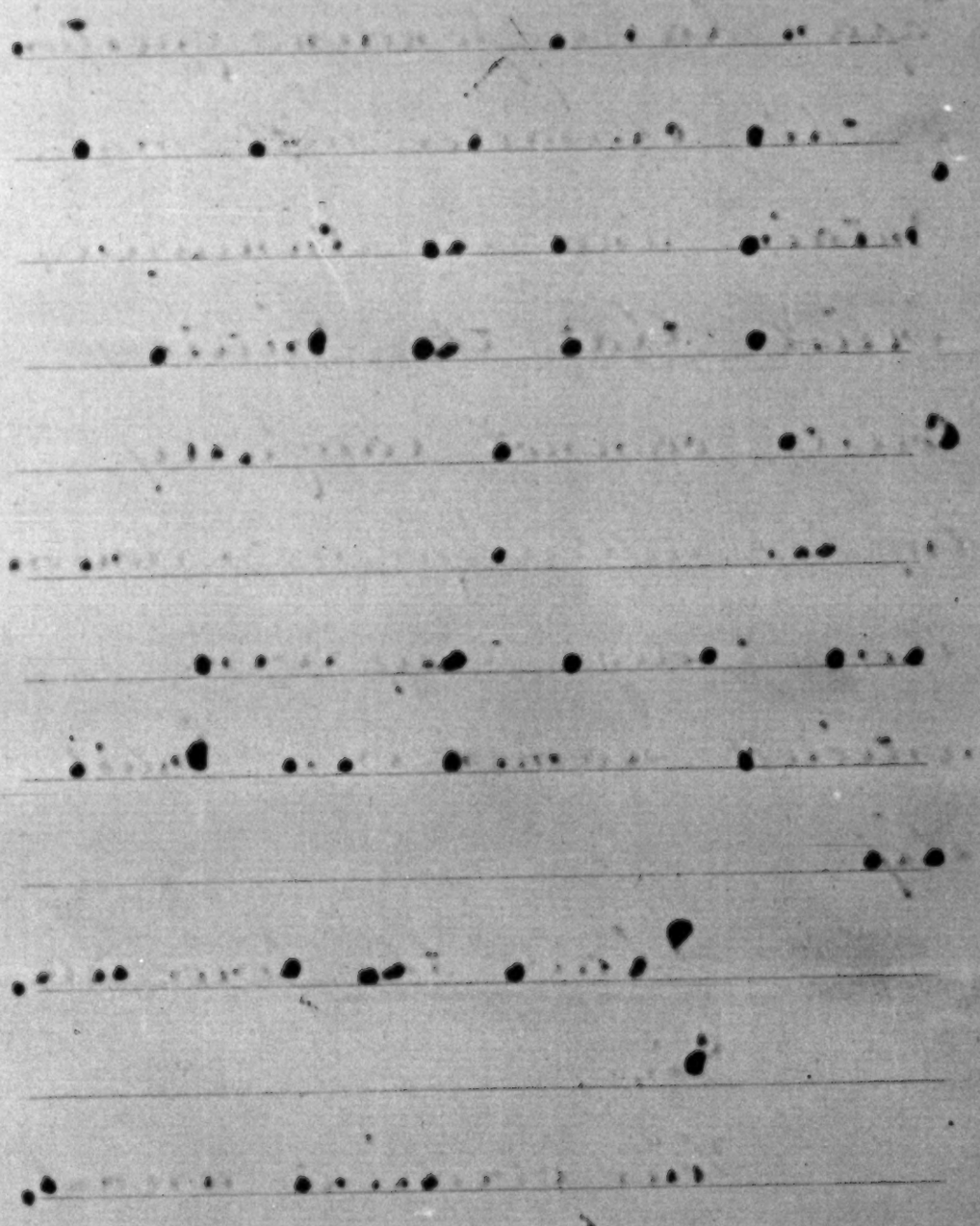
If any limitation is to be made as to offences committed on board a ship lying in a Chinese port, I beg that it may be so instructed. . . . .

Although Section 672, cited, by its terms would give the Consul jurisdiction in all cases of crime committed by articled seamen, whether on shore or on ship board, I do not imagine that such a construction was intended. If a seaman enrolled on a ship of any nationality commits a crime on shore it is, as a general thing, both legal and expedient that he should be tried by the tribunals of his own nationality.

Japan

Japan has a pending question of this character with Great Britain and she strenuously insists that the British Courts cannot lawfully try her subjects for acts done on shore, though they were articled seamen on a British ship.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby



BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 25 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 945

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Refer to Bureau of Statistics
Mch as Mr. Scanlan may advise,
characterizing the report as
SEP 25 1889 interesting - aah

Peking, August 9th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The land tenure of China.

Synopsis.

An abstract of a paper prepared by Dr George Jamieson.

(Sent copies for publication)

No. 945

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 9th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send you the following abstract of a very able article on "Tenure of land in China", which was lately read by Dr. George Jamieson before the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, at Shanghai. I am induced to do this, not only on account of the intrinsic interest of

the

the subject, but because I have received many inquiries both from persons at home and in China, touching the mode of acquiring land: I adopt the form of abstracting the said paper as retaining for Dr Famieson the credit due him for his valuable researches and as being more convenient for home readers.

Tenure of Land in China.

All the arable land in China is held by the cultivators thereof direct from the State subject only to the imports of the Government.

Exceptions

Exceptions to this rule exist in certain parts of Manchuria, where land is held by Manchu Chiefs under grants from the Crown.

In China it is generally held that theoretically the land belongs to the Crown. In practice this absolute ownership is modified by the great latitude allowed to the people in dealing with land at their will, and by the small land tax exacted by the Government, which is graduated according to the gross produce.

The Crown is the nominal owner of all waste lands, and acquires title to arable lands by

by retreat as in other countries.
Title may be acquired to such land from the local authorities on agreement to cultivate it. Land once in private hands may be dealt with at pleasure. The private owner sells, mortgages, leases as in other countries. The land tax does not ordinarily exceed ½ or ¼ of the gross produce. This light assessment permits of leasing to tenants at a profit. If these dues are paid the Crown does not interfere with the persons except on rare occasions.

The special property of the Crown, such as Imperial palaces

palaces, hunting grounds, beds of navigable rivers and land used for official purposes, stands on a different footing and is guarded from trespass as elsewhere. The Government collects by it's officials the land taxes and does not farm them. . . . . .

Military Tenure.

China repeated almost literally the example of William the Conqueror in parelling out lands to princes and other chieftains after the conquest by the Manchus in 1644. . . . . .

As in the feudal system there was no power of alienation

. . . . . on

in the grantee. No rent was reserved and the condition of tenure was military service. Generally the old population was left undisturbed. The new owners did not settle on their properties but were simply rent receivers. Rents were raised from time to time and the condition of the tenantry became deplorable. In some cases rents were taken 0.80 per morg (about the sixth of an acre) which would be about 20 s. an English acre a more than five times the ordinary land tax.

As happened under the

feudal

feudal system, the rule against alienation was relaxed in recent years and now Manchus may sell land to Chinamen.

There still exist in China certain military tenures under which land is granted in some parts of China on condition of furnishing transportation for grain transport or guarding the frontiers.

Common Tenure.

Under this tenure land is generally held.

The incidents attaching to it are these:

1. Payment of Land Tax.
2. Supplying of statute labor

(Corvée)

(corvée) as demanded by the authorities.

3. Payment of a fee or fine on alienation.

1. The Land Tax.

A poll-tax on all adult males originally existed but it was incorporated during the reign of Kang Hsi (1662-1723) with the land tax.

In 1711 a decree fixed the amounts of the land tax. There was no tax on waste or uncultivated lands.

The amount collected annually varies as new lands are brought under cultivation, but the tax for any particular locality remains unchanged. But, owing

to

to extras in the shape of fees. Being demanded by the officials, the land owner really pays more than the tax.

The territorial unit for the collection of this tax is the Tehsil, or district. The District Magistrate is tax collector, judge and general administrator. The Revenue Board fixes the amount that each District shall return. The Magistrate is liable for this sum whether he collects it or not. Any surplus collected is his private perquisite.

Remissions of taxes are made when great calamities occur. Dr Famine puts the amount

of land tax realized at
taels 35,000,000 or £8.000.000.

2. The Corvée or Statute Labor.
In practice this condition has
fallen into disuetude.

The services to be rendered
are nowhere defined, but
consist in furnishing carts
and animals for Government
purposes, and supplying
labor for public works.

3. Payment of a fee on alienation.
Under this head may be
discussed,

Transfers of land by sale:
Transfers by mortgage,
Succession and inheritance,
Acquisition of waste lands.

Transfers by Sale.

Lands

Lands are transfered by Ind-
poll made by the seller and
subscribed by him and the
Middlemen " " "
The deeds are much like
the same instruments in other
countries. They contain more
recitals than the short form
in common use in the United
States. The vendor recites that
he has offered the land first to
his kinsmen. Occasionally
there are covenants for title
and quiet enjoyment. The
Middlemen do not guarantee
title, but they guarantee that
the transaction is made in
good faith. There are always
two and sometimes more middle-

men

mon. They receive a small douceur or are entertained at a feast.

The seal of the Tipaoy or headman, must be attached to the deed. Then the deed is registered at the office of the District Magistrate. The registration fee is nominally 3 per cent on the amount of the purchase money, but by reason of fees is usually 5 or 6 per cent.

It is the business of the purchaser to register the deed. To avoid this heavy tax it is common to understate in the deed the purchase price. Sometimes two deeds are made

with

with this view — one being for a small price to be registered, and the other for the real price to be kept by the purchaser. It must be said that these devices are by no means confined to China.

When the Magistrate returns the deed it has gummed on it a tail, or ascret, reciting the transaction, the names of the seller and purchaser, the tything in which the land is situated, the transfer fee and the amount of annual land tax. The Magistrate's seal is red in color, and the deed is called a "red deed," and is the highest muniment of title.

When

When a foreigner acquires land in China the deeds are similar to those above described, the forms are the same, but the vendor does not sell the land, he leases it in perpetuity. Registration is effected through the Consulate and no fee is charged by the Chinese authorities.

Transfers by Mortgage.

A mortgage was originally a conditional deed. The mortgagee took the land and used it. The mortgagor paid no interest and on repayment of the principal took back his land.

In the 17th year of Kien-lung it

it was enacted that the right of redemption should cease after 30 years unless a specified time was mentioned in the deed. Transfers of the kind are registered and fees are paid. The transferee pays taxes.

Mortgages of land as security for money lent, and to be repaid at a short time, are as nearly as possible like the same instruments in other countries. There is no personal remedy over against the mortgagor unless such liability arises on a separate contract. Chinese writers cite this fact as peculiar to China, but it

exists

exists in all systems of jurisprudence.

Transfers by Succession or Inheritance

The universal rule in China is that on a man's death all his property is equally divided among all his male children, whether born of the proper wife or of a concubine.

Male heirs may be adopted if there are no male children. Daughters succeed if the male heirs fail.

The succession vests by operation of law and no fine or succession duty is payable.

The actual division may be made by the parent in his life-time or by will.

As

as long as there is a mother and unmarried sisters to be provided for the family all lives together. . . . . .

On a division the eldest son is allowed more than the others, usually a double share, in order to enable him to defray the cost of the family sacrifices.

Acquisition of Waste Lands.

Waste lands are acquired by simply taking possession and bringing them under cultivation. The first comer makes application to the District Magistrate and after a certain delay gets a title deed which is good against all the world.

No

No land tax is paid on such lands till after a lapse of six or ten years.

On best rice lands the tax averages four or five shillings per English acre, while on poor lands it goes down to sixpence or even less.

Rights of common exist on waste and hilly ground adjoining villages.

New land formed by accretion of alluvial deposit is deemed government property. But here, also, just rules exist by which a riparian proprietor may on application secure title to accretions.

Leases to Tenants.

It is supposed that one half of the arable land of China is tilled by peasant proprietors. The other half is owned by the officials and their families, the literati and gentry.

These people have a certain rank in the literary aristocracy which constitutes the nobless of China, but are not otherwise distinguished from the peasantry. There is no class of hereditary nobles in China. ... Titles are not associated with territorial possessions and are invariably for a limited number of lives, or for one life. Hereditary rank descends to the heir in a

degree

degree below that of his immediate ancestor, so that in a few generations the noble is merged in the general body of the community. Wealth is also distributed by the levelling rule above stated, or if the family holds together their increase ensures that they are generally no better off than their neighbors. In the central and populous parts of China the holdings of families are exceedingly small, often less than an English acre seldom larger than four or five acres.

Tenancies are usually from year to year on parol agreement. The rent is paid in kind.

On:

On the best land it is half the produce but it diminishes with the poorness of the land. The minor crops belong to the tenant.

If the land tax is remitted the tenant has the benefit of 3/10 of the remission. The government tax is paid by the landlords and the tenant pays no tax.

The houses and all the implements of husbandry belong to the tenant and may be removed at the expiration of the tenancy. The cultivators, however, mostly live in small villages which are rented or owned independently of the landlord.

landlord. From day to day as population increases " holdings are reduced. The more fertile the soil the more " minute the subdivision. It is calculated that one morg will support one individual. On this basis a square mile is capable of supporting a population of 3.840 persons.

Concluding Remarks.

It must be said that one feels a certain admiration for the legislators who have in their seclusion from the world evolved a system of land tenure, so well adapted, as the one above described, to their vast population.

One

One is impressed also by the general similarity existing between the procedure described as existing in China with those in vogue in western countries We find again and again similarities to the feudal system and modifications thereof as time and circumstances demanded them for the public good.

The system of taxation seems devised to relieve the poor and throw the burden on the wealthy.

If the test of adaptability to national life, and location, and customs, and habits is to be applied to the laws

of the nations of the world, it must be said that China will not rank lowest in jurisprudence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DIPLOMATIC BUR
SEP 25 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 25 1889
RECEIVED.

Forms forwarded
& ackd. 2 Oct 9/89
Phelps

No 946.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 14th, 1889.

Wm. Charles Denby.
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.
Duplicate Application Forms.
for Passports.

Synopsis
Enquiry as to whether
instruction in despatch No 946
of June 25th 1889, modifies the
instruction of March 29th 1859
as to forwarding duplicate
application forms to Department.

No 946.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 14th, 1889.

Honorable James G. Blaine

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 432, of June 25th, 1889, wherein you direct me to transmit to the Department the duplicate application forms for passports with the duplicate returns.

This question was the subject of my despatch No 813 of February 2d 1889, in answer to the Department's instruction contained in despatch No 374, of the 1st of December 1888—

to

to which I respectfully ask reference - and in your No 406 of March 29th 1889, you instructed me in the following language - "The duplicates may be retained on your files."

I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will kindly inform me, whether the instructions in despatch under acknowledgement is intended to revoke the former one on the subject - in which Event I shall not fail to carry it into Effect, and forward both the original and duplicate application forms with my returns of transports.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 14 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Interstate Com. Com.
Ack as interesting -
OCT 12 1889

No 947

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 17th 1889.

To Interstate Com. Com. Oct. 15

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Railways in China

Synopsis

Encloses the memorial of Kuang Pung-nien to the Throne.

One enclosure.

No. [illegible]

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 17th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, the memorial of Pang-nien, Acting Governor of Kiangsu, to the Throne, on the subject of [illegible], also so far the most effective, positive and the only article brought out by the Imperial Commission.

The positive manner in which

[illegible]

I

He speaks of China's neighbors
is noticeable for he says
"England holds Burma
"in her grasp; France clutches
"Annam; our outer ledges
"are broken down and
"ferocious characters
"in our compounds looking
"at our doors and windows
"with measuring eyes"
He goes on to show that
the most immediate danger
lies "north and east"
He says with "her eyes
"covetously on Corea, Manchuria
or Mongolia. She crouches
ready to spring on our
Land and the three eastern
provinces (Zeng-tien

Kiu Kiang (Kiang) lie nearest to her extended claws."

He urges at length that railways are a necessity for China's

He is strongly opposed to granting to foreigners any railway concession. China's money should be spent in China". But he does not disdain the help of foreigners as professors and instructors.

His article must be read to be appreciated.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure

1. Clipping fr. "Chinese Times" Aug 10th 1889.

(1) China now finds herself in a different position *vis-à-vis* the world from any which she has occupied during the last 4,000 years. Europe and Asia are now united in a way that they have never been before, and this union has been effected by no sudden exertion of force, but by a natural and gradual development of events. To return to her old isolation would be now a hopeless task for China, and while preserving those great principles which have given her pre-eminence in the past, she must now assimilate to herself, circumspectly, and discriminatingly, so much of the spirit of the age as will prevent her from being outwitted and exploited by her astute Western competitors.

(2) Of material results of the working of this spirit of the age, she has already equipped herself with four :—steamers, telegraphs, machinery, and schools of technical education. According to Western views, steamers, railways, and telegraphs form a triad, the omission of one member of which goes far to nullify the advantages conferred by the other two. The three are inseparably connected in the Western mind as the conquerors of time and space, the benefactors of peoples, and enrichers of states. To say that China should go without railways while England, France, and Russia have them, simply shows ignorance of what is going on in the world around one. England holds Burma in her grasp; France clutches Annam; our outer hedges are broken down, and suspicious characters are in our compound looking at our doors and windows with measuring eye. But the most immediate danger lies not south but north and east. Although we are raising the New Dominion to a Province, we have still only a telegraph in Kirin, while in the New Dominion we have not even that. Russia overlaps us to the north round the New Dominion, Mongolia, and Hei Lung Chiang, to the east round Kirin, 10,000 *li*. Her left eye looks covetously at Corea, her right on Mongolia. She crouches ready to spring on our Central Land, and the three Eastern Provinces (Fêng-t'ien, Kirin, Hei Lung Chiang), lie nearest to her extended claws. Her Siberian railways reach through to *Petropau* (?), which enables her to move troops eastward in case of war, with a rapidity which is a striking contrast to our own slowness.

(3) The first railway that China should build, therefore, should be one from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kuan, thence on to Hei Lung Chiang, another to Ninguta in Kirin [Lat. 44°25′, Long. 126° 10′], a third north-west from Shensi and Kansu to Ili in the north part of the New Dominion [Lat. 43° 46′, Long 82° 30′], and a fourth to Kashgar in the Nan-lu. We shall then be able to send troops, money, &c., anywhere in our Empire within ten days, and besides that, we shall be able to found prosperous colonies in these outlying regions, of people, who in China proper are only a starving proletariat and a source of trouble to the Government, but who, once transplanted thither, will be able to find field for their now unemployed labour, and will turn the desert into a garden.

(4) At present it is indeed a desert, and builders of a railway will find none of the opposition which they meet from owners of houses, fields, and graves in the Riverine or Maritime Provinces. Let us, for the last reason as well as for the other more important one which I have mentioned, begin with our great North and West, and then cautiously extend our railway systems southwards to Yünnan, Kuangsi, and other provinces where we have mines.

(5) Attention has lately, in consequence of the experience gained during the hostilities with France the last year, when rice was treated as contraband of war, been directed anew to the Grand Canal as a channel of rice transport more secure at all times than the comparatively inexpensive sea-route. The difficulty, however, of restraining the ever-increasing silting which has been going on in the Grand Canal, and the constant danger from the ungovernable Yellow River which the Canal cuts across, may well make us look around for another alternative for the sea route, and this alternative we find in the railway. From Chingkiang to Tungchow the distance is 2,000 *li*; and if the funds cannot be raised all at once for a railway this whole distance, a short line might be built as a commencement between Teh-chow and Tsi-ning Fu, to connect the line south with the North of the Grand Canal [to cross the Yellow River]. The distance is only about four *stations* [*i.e.*, about 400 *li*].

(6) I recognise that there is a determined opposition to a railway being built in the densely populated Riverine and Maritime Districts; and make bold to aver that it will take a long time to overcome this opposition, and that only trouble will be the result of a sudden attempt to force the people to see those prospective advantages which they cannot see now. "It knocks down our houses." "It desecrates our graves." "It will give foreigners all the up-country profits as well as what they have got out of our hands already." Such are their cries, and such they will continue to be until they learn, by practical experience, what benefits will be brought to their own homes by a railway whose beneficent results they have calmly watched in another part of the country, where its installation has offended no one's prejudices and aroused no one's jealousy. But until they have learned its advantages from observing its results among their neighbours, no amount of preaching at them will persuade them that its advent among themselves will not scatter them as vagrant beggars, like the scattering of the river boatmen when sea navigation was commenced in the time of the Yüan Dynasty, or that of the *third-bungalow* men when the Mings altered the posting system.

(7) I come now to the Tientsin Railway. It already reaches 180 *li* from Tientsin to Kaiping, and if extended from Tientsin to Tungchow,—an extension so furiously recommended and opposed,—there would be only 200 *li* of line to construct. I submit that this additional short distance should be constructed,—as an experiment. Let every possible concession be made to the people's feelings by avoiding wherever possible, encroachment on their fields, gardens, or graveyards. Where this is unavoidable, let government give compensation with no sparing hand. Let the temper in which the building of this short trial line in a thickly populated district is met be taken as an evidence of what we may expect under similar circumstances elsewhere; and let us guide our action accordingly.

(8) I am strongly of opinion that we should be on our guard against advice (often given with interested motives), to *hasten* such an important change as the building of railways in China will inveitably bring about. The construction of railways in Europe has been the gradual and cautious work of over 60 years. America was some years behind England in this work, France was some years behind Russia. Russia and France were both more than ten years behind England. England herself had the matter maturely deliberated in her Parliament before she set her hand to the work, and this immense country of ours, which prides herself justly on

he provident circumspection with which she moves, should be the last to act with precipitation in so important a matter. Each *li* of railway will cost us Tls.10,000 and if we built a railway to supersede or supplement the Grand Canal, it will stand us in Tls.20,000,000 for the whole 2,000 *li* from south to north; while from east to west,—nothing under 10,000,—we must make up our minds to spend Tls.100,000,000. China is now suffering from successive natural calamities, floods and droughts, the people are hard pushed; and even in prosperous times, far different from these we live in, the Imperial Treasury has a limit. England's and Russia's railways have been all built by private capital of "Companies" *(Kungsze)*; and even poor France's railways have been mainly built by private capital, assisted by government subsidies, a system also followed by Germany and America. In some instances Governments borrow from their own people for such objects, and call the loan a "national debt," but the only nations which have raised such a loan from foreigners are small states like Japan and Turkey. Such a measure is unworthy of the *prestige* of a great country like China.

Then again, foreigners lend to each other at 5 per cent., but foreigners when they lend to China exact 8, 10, or even 11 per cent. The profits of middlemen or agents for these loans we have no means of accurately ascertaining; but we may assume, without much risk of error, that they are large. Let us beware of such loans, and of hypothecating our Customs revenues to pay them, or we shall find ourselves insolvent before our railways are built. I earnestly hope that the Imperial Government will discourage all such proposals, and let us collect the necessary capital for railways as the C. M. S. N. Co. collected it for steamers.

(9) I am still more opposed to granting to foreigners any concession in regard to the making or working of railways for a term of years. Some not only advocate this step, but even urge that all rails, oil, &c., should be purchased from abroad. I recommend, on the contrary, that China's money should be spent as far as possible in China herself. By the system recommended by those who advocate the employment of foreign materials, China's money would be dispersed abroad, and there is another disadvantage, viz., that should a war break out, our employés will leave us *en masse*, and the oil and steel rails which we import from abroad will be seized as contraband of war.

The help of foreigners will indeed be necessary in this way:—as professors and instructors in the arts of making engines, rails, etc., etc., from whom the bright, intelligent youths of China will rapidly acquire all they have to teach; we shall thus in a few years have a railway staff complete, from the highest to the lowest members, without the need of looking to foreign nations for any assistance whatever.

(10) To conclude, I can appreciate the opposition of officials of Peking to railways. When I was an official of Peking, I considered machinery, steamers, telegraphs, railways, as matters of very secondary importance. But since I came to Soochow, *and became an eye-witness*, close at hand, of the gigantic changes that are going on in the conditions of life, the conviction has been forced upon me that the judicious introduction of railways will be of benefit to China, and I have felt it my duty to express myself thus plainly on the subject. While some of my remarks will be considered to be those of an innovator, I hold to the two good old conservative principles, *economy* and *regard for the people's feelings:* which are so honoured by our revered sovereign.—*Summarized from the* Hu Pao.

30th July, 1889.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT14 1889

No 948

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
OCT 12 1889

Peking, August 17th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State

Subject

Transfer of Chang Chi-tung to Hankow. Appointment of Li Han-chang to Canton.

No. 948

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 17th 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that H.E. Chang Chi-tung has been removed from the Vice-royalty of the Two Kuang. He has been appointed Viceroy of Hoo Kuang. His residence will be at Wuchang just opposite Hankow. It is supposed that this change was made in order

to

to enable him to carry out his scheme of building a railway from Tsinkow to Peking. But I imagine that the Government has at length realized the necessity of placing at Canton some less noted obstructionist and less bigoted antagonist of foreign ideas. The foreign community will rejoice at the disappearance of Chang Chê-tung from Canton. His successor in the Governor-Generalship of the Two Kuang is Li Han-chang, elder brother of Li Hung-chang. He has been Governor-General of Se-chuan; also of the Yün

Provinces

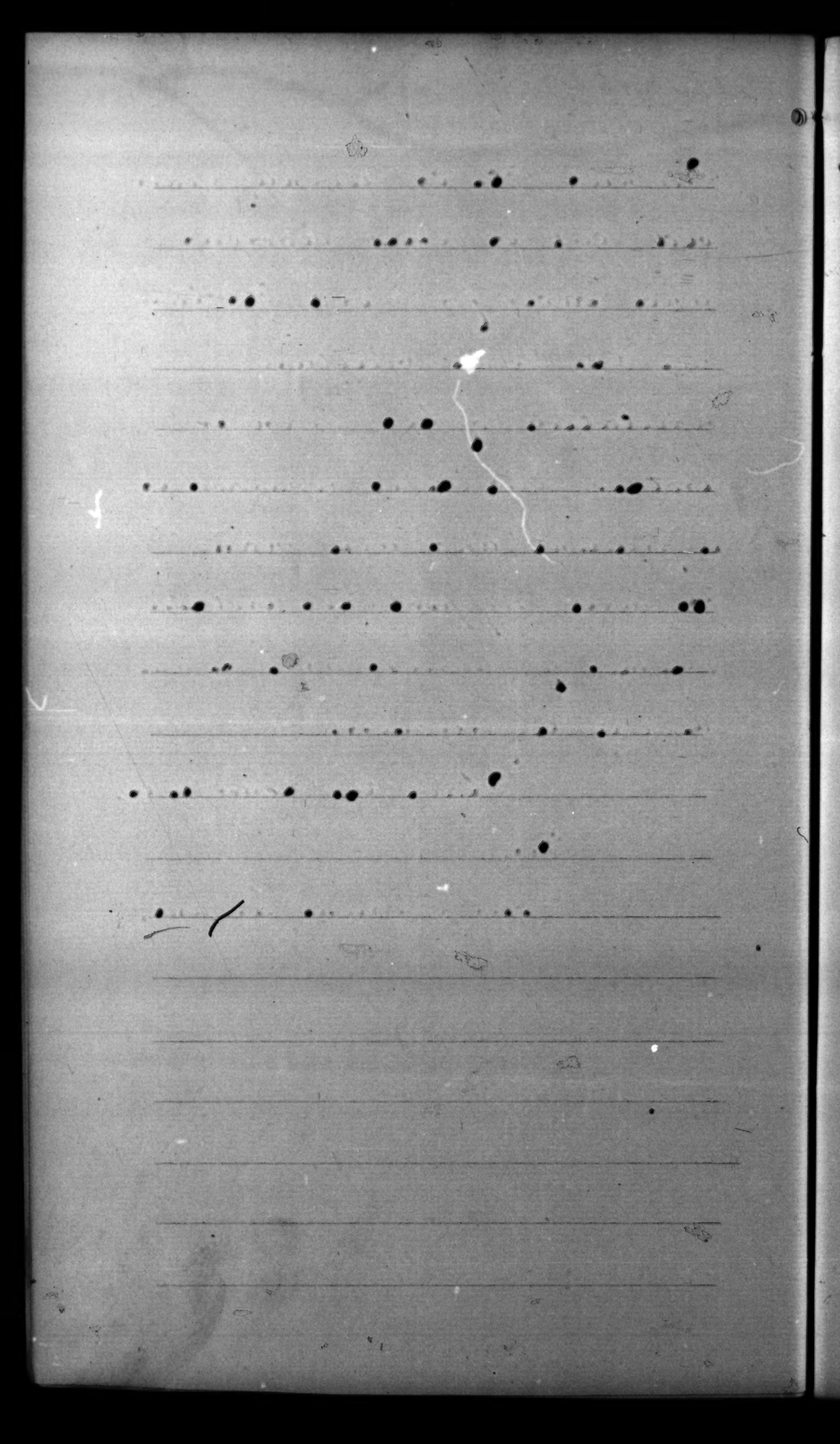
Provinces. He is seventy years old, but is still vigorous and eager for work. He has not the great military reputation of his younger brother, but he is regarded as a prudent and wise man. He will support his brother's schemes of progress and he will be just to foreigners.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby



Ack by No Hfeb

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
OCT 12 1889

No. 949

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 19. 1889.

Mr. Denby

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging Despatches

No. 949

Legation of the United States,
Peking, August 19. 1889.

To the Honorable
James G. Blaine,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches as follows:

No. 433 of July 5. 1889.
" 434 " " 9. "
" 435 " " 9. "
" 436 " " 10. "
" 437 " " 12. "
" 438 " " 12. "

The Commission of Mr. Joseph R. Leonard, as Consul General at Shanghai, has been received and shall have my attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Treasury
Give to Press.
Ack accordingly
OCT 12 1889

OCT14 1889
Complied with
ask Oct. 15.

No 950

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 23rd 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

Subject.

The opening of the Song-koi or Red River to trade.

Synopsis

Custom Louses established and French Consules located at Meng-tsu American Missionaries locate at Lungchow in Kwang-si

No 950

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 23rd 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

By the Trade Regulations for the Annam frontier, jointly determined on by France and China, signed April 25th 1886, it was provided that two places should be opened for trade, one to the north of Langson; viz. Lungchow in Kwang-si and the other above Laokay, viz. Mengtsu in Yün-nan.

Afterwards

Afterwards, in 1887, it was
further provided that Manghao,
which lies between Laokay
and Mengtsu should also
be opened to trade.

By the regulations it was
agreed that China should
establish Custom Houses at
those places and France should
have the right to send Consuls
thither. In accordance with
this Convention France has
now installed a Consul at
Mengtsu.

The Song-koi, or Red River,
empties into the Gulf of Tonquin.
Hanoi is situate on it, as
are Laokay, Manghao and
Mengtsu. It is said that one

of the principal objects of France in securing Tonquin was to open up this river to trade.

For some time the Red River was supposed to be of little value for other than boat navigation, but within a few weeks a steamer of the Compagnie des Messageries Fluviales, the "Laokay", successfully ascended the river to Laokay and is now on the descent thereof with a cargo. The "Laokay" was especially built for the ascent of the rapids and took ground only once. It is not known whether the river is navigable all the year

year round or only in the summer.

Foreign goods imported by this route are to pay seventy per cent of the import duties collected by the Customs at the coast ports in China. Produce exported to Tongkin pays fifty per cent of the export duties collected at the Treaty Ports in China.

The necessary Chinese Customs officers are now located at these ports and regular trade will commence.

It is to be noted also that Dr Albert B. Fulton, of the American Presbyterian Mission, has already, with characteristic

enterprise

enterprise, taken advantage of the fact that Lung-chow, in Kwang-si, has been made a Treaty Port, and has gone thither from Canton to establish a hospital.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
To Secretary of Navy -
Ack accordingly -
OCT 12 1889

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 14 1889

No 951

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 24th 1889.

To Navy
Oct. 15

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject.

Imperial Chinese Navy.

Synopsis

Statistics thereof.

One enclosure.

No 951

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 21st 1889.

To the Honorable,

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a clipping from the North China Daily News of August 14th 1889, giving statistics of the Imperial Chinese Navy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosure;

1. Clipping as above.

Enclosure 1 in No 8

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The Staff of officers of the Imperial Chinese Navy according to statistics obtained from the Admiralty comprises the following:—

One *T'i-tuh*, Admiral, or Commander-in-Chief.

2 *Tsung-ping*, Brigade-Generals, or Chên-t'ais.

5 *Fu-tsiang*, Colonels, or Hiêh-t'ais.

4 *Tsan-tsiang*, Lieut.-Colonels.

9 *Yu-ki*, Majors.

27 *Tu-ssz*, First-Captains.

16 *Show-pei*, Second-Captains.

65 *T'sien-tsung*, Lieutenants.

99 *Pa-tsung*, Sergeants.

43 *Wai-wei*, Corporals.

The [Northern] fleet is composed as follows:—

9 Line of battle-ships, *Chen Yuen*, *Ting Yuen*, *Chê Yuen*, *Chi Yuen*, *Ching Yuen*, *King Yuen*, *Lai Yuen*, *Yang Wei*, *Chao Yung*.

8 gun-vessels, *Chen Chung*, *Chen Pien*, *Chen Tung*, *Chen Si*, *Chen Nan*, *Chen Pei*,

6 Torpedo-boats, *Tso I*, *Tso Erh*, *Tso San*, *Yu I*, *Yu Erh*, *Yu San*.

3 Training-ships, *Wei Yüan*, *Kang Chi*, *Min Chêh*.

1 Transport, *Li Yuen*.

The Commander-in-Chief will have two residences; one at Wei Hai Wei, the other at Port Arthur. The two *tsung pings* will have command of the iron-clads *Chen Yuen* and *Ting Yuen*, and have no Yamêns or residences on shore.—*Hu Pao*.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 14 1889

Print

No. 952

Legation of the United States.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to P. M. Genl.
Mr. Scanlan will print.
Ack accordingly.
OCT 12 1889 aag

Peking, August 24th 1889.

Mr. Denby to the

Secretary of State.

To P.M.G. for print. Oct. 15

Subject

Telegraphs in China.

Synopsis

List of stations with prices.

(Report copies for publication)

Two enclosures.

No. 952

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 24th 1889.

To the Honorable,

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to

1/ enclose, herewith, a list of

Chinese telegraph stations,

2 together with an editorial article

from the North China Daily News,

of the 14th inst., explanatory

thereof.

This exhibit shows that

but four provinces in China,

to wit; Shansi, Shensi, Kansu

and

and Hunan are without telegraphs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby

Enclosures:

Clippings as above.

Enclosure 1 in No

CHINESE TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Open to July 1889.

Rate per word from Peking.	Abbreviation.	Official name.
	Pk.	Peking.
10	Tel.	TZECHULIN.
10 *	Ts.	Tientsin.
10 *	Pf.	Paotingfoo.
12 *	Sc.	Sinochan.
12 *	Tk.	Taku.
13 *	Pt.	Pehtang.
13 *	Lt.	Lutai.
15 *	Shk.	Shanhai-kuan.
16 *	Kc.	Kinchow.
17 *	Yk.	Yingkow.
17 *	Ng.	Newchwang.
17 *	Ket.	Kinchauting.
18 *	Lu.	Lushun.
18 *	Pa.	Port Arthur.
19 *	Sk.	Shingking.
19 *	Md.	Moukden.
20	Kr.	KIRIN.
21	Ngt.	Ninguta.
22	Wc.	Wênchuen.
	Vl.	*Wladivostock.*
21 *	Ptn.	Petuné.
22 *	Tt.	Tsitsihar.
23 *	Hh.	Hehotan.
23 *	Hlp.	Helampo.
23 *	Ag.	Aigun.

KIRIN.

20 *	Pm.	Pienmun.
20 *	Fwt.	Fungwangting.
21 *	Ech.	Echow.
23 *	Py.	Pingyang.
25 *	Hg.	Hanching.
25 *	Soul.	Seoul.
33		*Kungchou.*
34		*Ch'üanchou.*
35		*Takiu.*
36		*Fusan.*
27 *	Jch.	Jenchuen.
27 *	Chmp.	Chemulpo.

TZECHULIN.

10	Bo.	Boudao.
15	Dch.	Dauchow.
15	Chn.	CHINING.
16	Kf.	Kaifong.
16	Tn.	Tsinan.
16	Cho.	Chowching.
16	So.	Saho.
17 *	Kcw.	Kiouchow.
17	Yt.	Yentai.
17	Chf.	Chefoo.
17 *	Whw.	Weihaiwei.
17 *	Lkt.	Luikungtau.
16	Trch.	Taierhchang.
16	Chp.	Chingkiangpoo.
17	Ych.	Yangchow.
18	Chk.	CHINKIANG.
18	Nk.	Nanking.
18	Skn.	Shiakuan.
19	Wu.	Wuhu.
19	Ta.	Tatung.
19	Ykh.	Yenkiahwei.
19	Ok.	Onkiang.
20	Kg.	Kiukiang.
	Ka.	Kitan.
	Na.	Nanon. †
21	Hw.	Hankow.
21	Hp.	Hupie.
22	Wc.	Wuchang.
22	Ss.	Shashe.
22	Kgch.	Kingchow.
23	Ich.	Ichang.
24	Kch.	Kweichow.
24	Wsh.	Wanshin.
25	Chg.	Chungking.
26	Lw.	Luchow.
27	Cht.	Chingtu.
27 *	Bch.	Bichi.
28 *	Ky.	Kweiyang.
28 *	Shw.	Shueuwei.
29 *	Yü.	Yünnan.
30 *	Mt.	Mungtze.
30 *	Ko.	Kaihua.
31 *	Tl.	Talifoo.
31 *	Tw.	Tangwich.

CHINKIANG.

1°	.....	Wi.	..... Wushi.
19	*	Ki.	..... Kiangying.
19	.....	Sch.	..... Soochow.
20	.....	Sh.	..... Shanghai.
20	.....	Wa.	..... Woosung.
20	*	Wf.	..... Woosung fort.
20	.....	Nch.	..... Nanching.
20	.....	Kh.	..... Kashing.
20	.....	Hch.	..... Hangchow.
21	.....	Sf.	..... Shaushingfoo.
22	.....	Np.	..... Ningpo.
22	*	Chi.	..... Chinhai.
21	.....	Lch.	..... Lanchee.
23	.....	Pu.	..... Puching.
23	.....	Kn.	..... Kienning.
24	*	Yp.	..... Yenping.
24	.....	Fch.	..... FOOCHOW.
24	.....	Fch. ct.	..... Foochow city.
24	.....	Ma.	..... Mamoi.
24	.....	Sp.	..... Sharp Peak.
27	*	Hb.	..... Hobo.
27	*	Tas.	..... Tamaui.
27	*	Tpf.	..... Taipehfoo.
27	*	Kel.	..... Keelung.
29	*	Cwh.	..... Changwha.
29	*	Twf.	..... Taiwanfoo.
29	*	Ap.	..... Anping.
29	*	Tau.	..... Takau.
31	*	Ph.	..... Paulioo.
31	*	Pcd.	..... Pescadore.
31	*	Mk.	..... Makung.
25	.....	Tchw.	..... Tsuenchow.
25	.....	Ay.	..... Amoy.
—			Changchowfoo.
26	.....	Sw.	..... Swatow.
26	*	Ccf.	..... Chauchowfoo.
27	.....	Hws.	..... Hwaichow.
27	.....	Slg.	..... Shiklung.
28	.....	Cn.	..... CANTON.
28	*	Fm.	..... Fumun.
28	*	Wp.	..... Whampoa.
28	.....	Hk.	..... Hongkong.
28	.....	Fs.	..... Fatshan.
28	*	Sn.	..... Sainan.
32	*	Sho.	..... Shaochow.
33	*	Ny.	..... Nanyong.‡
29	*	Sg.	..... Shkoking.
29	*	Wch.	..... Woochow.
30	*	Chu.	..... Chiuping.
31	*	Kl.	..... Kweiling.
30	*	Tch.	..... Tsnchow.
30	*	Wg.	..... WAYOCHOW.
31	*	Nn.	..... Nanning.
32	*	Lgch.	..... Lungchow.
32	*	Pg.	..... Pingshan.
34	*	Ps.	..... Pasé.§
34	*	Pn.	..... Poknngai.§
34	*	Knf.	..... Kwangnanfoo.
33	*	Liw.	..... Limchow.
33	*	Ym.	..... Yamchow.
34	*	Th.	..... Tunghing.
33	*	Pkh.	..... Pakhoi.
34	*	Opo.	..... Onpoa.
34	*	Kw.	..... Koochow.
34	*	Luw.	..... Luichow.
34	*	Hn.	..... Hainan.
34	*	Kuc.	..... Kiungchow.
34	*	How.	..... Hoihow.
37	*	Tg.	..... Tingchang.
37	*	Mch.	..... Manchow.
37	*	La.	..... Lingsui.
38	*	Ach.	..... Aichow.
37	*	Lm.	..... Linguen.
38	*	Nt.	..... Naotai.
38	*	Dw.	..... Danchow.
38	*	Chh.	..... Chungfah.

* Government Stations. † Line from Tsungpeng connects here. ‡ Connects with Nanoo. § Line here connects with Yunnan wire through Kaihua and Mangtsu.

Enclosure 2 in No

So rapidly is the telegraph advanced in China that it is never very easy to put the finger on any one place and say, here at all events this innovation has not come. And the difficulty is increased by the circumstance that the Chinese Telegraph Administration do not keep the outer world posted as to their progress with anything like sufficient regularity. The latest list of regulation, stations and tariffs procurable was dated last year, and since its issue, at least three new stations have certainly been opened. Still even if it be a little out of date it is worth studying. It opens with a copy of the rules, considerably condensed, though little altered, from those given in the similar pamphlet of six years back. Then follow the arrangements made for the forwarding of messages over the new Corean government line from Seoul to Fusan; after which comes a kind of genealogical table of routes from Peking, and finally a list of stations, and the tariff between them. The list commencing with Peking and ending with Chung-fah (Ch'ang-hua) in Hainan, shows 136 distinct stations as open up to the close of last year. Since then Kitan (Chi-ngan) and Nanon (Nan-ngan) in Kiangsi, on the new line from Kiukiang to Canton, and Changchow in Fukien, have been opened. The compiler of the list does not show at what points the routes divide, but by a careful study of the tariff rates between each station, and much consulting of Williams' map of China (which though considerably older is often more reliable than Stanford's), Playfair's *Cities and Towns*, and the *Customs Trade Reports*, it is possible to make out a great deal. In the copy of this list which we print in another column an endeavour has been made to mark off the route after the system of the immortal Bradshaw. Speaking roughly, there may be said to be now three main lines. One, the old line, as it is affectionately styled in this pamphlet, starts from Taechulin, the foreign concession at Tientsin, and sweeps in a gigantic curve through Chining and Chinkiang, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton up the West River to the frontier of Tongking. Another starts from Chinkiang up the valley of the Yangtze to Luchow (above Chungking), thence through Kweiyang (the capital of Kweichow) to Yunnan and the Burmese frontier at Momein (Teng yueh). A branch runs from Yunnan to Mungtse and Kai-hua on the western Tongking border, to within sixty miles of the terminus of the coast line at Kwangnan. Messages between these two stations of Kai-hua and Kwang-nan had at first to travel over the long stretch of wire down the Yangtse and thence south through Chinkiang and Canton, at a cost of thirty six cents a word. Now a short line unites Kai-hua with Pasé, and the circle is complete. The third main line runs from Peking through Tientsin to Kirin, thence in three directions to Aigun on the Amoor, to Wenchuen (Hun ch'un) the point where the Russian, Chinese and Corean borders meet, and to Seoul in Corea.

There are already several branch lines running off from these main routes. Taking these in the order of the list, we find the first to be a short line through Tientsin to Paoting the capital of Chihli. From Newchwang a second, a little longer, runs down the Regent's Sword to Port Arthur. At Kirin, as we have seen, the line divides into three, one through Ninguta to Hunch'un, where it connects with the Russian wire to Wladivostock, one through Petuné to Aigun, opposite the Russian town of Blagovchensk, and the last through the old trading mart of Fung-huang to Seoul and Chemulpo. At Seoul is now established a Corean telegraph office, whence a cross country wire runs to Fusan and connects with the Japanese cable. The two offices at Seoul are about a mile apart, and the lines are not yet united. Hence the arrangements to which we have already referred.

Passing to the southern line we see a branch from Chining running through Shantung to Wei-hai-wei, with a side line to Kiouchow on the south side of the promontory. On the west a short wire connects Chining with Kai-fong, the capital of Honan. Following the Yangtze route a new line has this year been opened through Kiukiang, down the province of Kiangsi to Nanyong and Canton. At Luchow a branch terminates for the present at Chêng-tu, the capital of Szechuan. Rejoining the old line at Chinkiang we find a side wire to Kiangying, while the route divides at Soochow. It would be undignified to call the Soochow-Shanghai line a 'branch' as not only did it form part of the original route, but as according to the pamphlet before us, messages from the north to all places south and west of Shanghai (even to Soochow itself) are sent first of all to Shanghai. Still, geographically speaking, it is a branch, for the main line seems to pass through Soochow to Hangchow and Shao-shing with which are connected Ningpo and Chinhai. From Foochow, or rather from Mamoi (Pagoda) and Sharp Peak runs the cable to Hobé (Tamsui) in Formosa, opened in 1887. The original intention was to make the cable connect Tainan with the Pescadores and Amoy. From the latter point the wire now runs to Changchow, while a short line was opened last year between Swatow and Chanchow. From Canton several lines branch off: to the Bogue and Hongkong, to Fatshan, and to Nanyong (Nan-hsiung) in the north of the province whence it is now continued through Nanon to Kiukiang, affording an alternative route to Shanghai. What we may call the main line

follows the West River to Woochow, where a wire connects with Kueilin, the capital of Kuangsi. Wangchow (Heng Chow) appears to be the next junction. From it a line passes to Nanning, thence in one direction to Lungchow, and in another to Kuangnan, the late terminus. A second line from Wangchow goes to Limchow (Lien-chow) thence on the west to Tunghing on the border of Tongking, and on [illegible]outh to Pakhoi, Luichow and the island of Hainan, the circumference of which seems to be thickly studded with telegraph stations, as at Mauchow, Aichow, and Damchow.

It will be noticed that the only provinces so far untraversed are Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and the bigoted Hunan. Honan is only touched at Kaifong, near its north-east border. But one treaty port is now left out in the cold having ruined her chances by her spirit of monopoly, Wenchow. In the list as we print it the stations are distinguished as 'official' and 'commercial.' It will be found that the commercial or private lines run from Peking through Tientsin to Shanghai, and down the east coast as far as Canton and thence to Hongkong; from Chinkiang up the Yangtze to Chingtu; from Kaifong through Chining to Chefoo; and in Manchuria from Kirin to Hunchun. All the great extension west along the borders of Tongking and Burma and thence to Luchow near Chungking is a Government undertaking, and so, with the exception noted above, are the Manchurian and Corean lines, and the Formosan cable and wires. But every station of any importance, official or commercial, has its *wei-yüan*, of whom there are now altogether one hundred and eleven.

We may in conclusion draw attention (as we have done before) to the very peculiar spelling of the station names. In some cases (as in Boudao, Danchow and Bichi) this is due to the nationality of the foreigners employed by the Administration, who are, we believe without exception, Danes. In other cases it was suggested by the necessity for getting a convenient two or three letter abbreviation, as in Onking or Wangchow. Sometimes it is an approximation to the local sound (Yamchow for Ch'in Chou) but in one case it surely must be due to bad writing. The original sponsor of the station could not possibly have named it Tamchow, he must have written Samchow, but, as too many people do, failed to make the necessary distinction between his S and a T.

Requisition for 15 Mss.
Griffin Oct 14
Oct 15
Packet Oct 14
Oct 15

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1859
RECEIVED.

No 953.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, August 30th, 1859.

Mr. Blanchard Davis
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Requests supply of
Passport forms.

No 953.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, August 30th, 1889.

To the Honorable James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:—

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to send this Legation a supply of Passport forms.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

Charles Denby

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 11 1889
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
To War Dept for Miss River Commission
Act accordingly
OCT 12 1889
OCT14 1889

No 954

Legation of the United States.
Peking August 31st 1889.

To War Dept Rec'd Oct 15

Mr. Denby to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
a new break in the Yellow River

Synopsis.
Some obervations on the ravages of this stream, their treatment by China and the probability of efficient remedies being applied.

No 954

Legation of the United States.

Peking August 31st 1889.

To the Honorable

James G. Blaine,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is now certain that the Yellow River has again burst its banks — this time at Chang-ch'in Hsien.

By this new breach the damage done in the province of Shantung is enormous and irreparable. The inundated country will be rendered useless for agricultural purposes by

the

the deposit of silt. It is said that fifty years must elapse before lands so inundated can be cultivated again.

Much has been written about the ravages caused by the overflows of this river. It seems likely that China will never adopt a radical system of prevention. Such a system would cost at least Taels 50,000,000, and it is more in accordance with Chinese usage to undertake local improvements rather than to adopt a harmonious scientific plan for the improvement of the entire river.

The Yellow River is 2300 miles long. Year by year its

bed

bed rises owing to deposits from the water. This bed would have to be deepened mechanically and the banks would have to be raised on both sides for its entire length; and prodigious works would be necessary at the sea outlets.

Other measures might be adopted of diverting the water by dams and canals. The old bed which has been dry since 1832 might be utilized; but, owing to the absence of engineering skill in China, and the existing antagonism against the employment of foreigners, the fear of contracting a great debt and provincial

jealousies

jealousies, it seems likely that no efficient remedy will ever be put in operation. Floods, therefore, may be anticipated each year. Honan, one of the most prosperous provinces, is ruined; Anhui has suffered terribly, and now Shantung is submerged. The resulting questions are becoming serious to the Government.

The sufferings of ten millions of people produce, not only a distress which the means of the Government are inadequate to provide for, but also disaffection among the people, which here as elsewhere holds the reigning dynasty responsible for its

sufferings.

The nation, the dynasty, and the government may be involved in a common ruin should this condition of things be allowed to continue indefinitely. But, for the reasons stated, it seems hopeless to expect that the river can be properly dealt with. It is likely that it will be allowed to have its way, and to follow its natural course unchecked. It will thus by overflow form great lakes in Honan and Shantung and perhaps, in Chihli. The peoples will have to be removed to Manchuria or to some other province. For 2000 years.

year the system of patching
the banks has been followed,
but the rising of the bed
by silt continues and makes
permanent improvement
impossible.

To repair the present
breach will cost Taels
15,000,000 and next year
other similar work at other
places will have to be done
again, and so on as far as
now can be seen forever.

Foreigners residing in China
and foreign communities the
world over, have poured out
their money liberally to
alleviate present distress, but
there are indications that
the

the charity of the world will weary of fruitless expenditure. The world at large in its trade and commerce is interested in the solution of these problems, but whether diplomatic or other foreign influences may be utilized in their solution remains yet untried.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Charles Denby.